

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## THE GOLD OF ENGLAND.



Continent: it was certainly very early, commencing, probably, with the rise of our commercial power, when our merchants had agents in every city and ships on every sea. During periods of national, or rather royal, embarrassment, when our Kings wanted money, and their "Faithful Commons" were disposed to do anything but grant it, we were ourselves seized with a similar panic, and ascribed most of the political disasters of the time to support or bribes afforded by the gold of France. Thus Charles the First was said to derive assistance in his struggle against his own subjects from foreign courts; and, as Charles the Second was extravagant, and improvident, and in money matters had not very docile parliaments to deal with, but still contrived to maintain a luxurious court and a lavish personal expenditure, it was a settled belief of the day that he was a mere pensioner of the French King, that more than one of his mistresses was in the same pay, and that it was a fact beyond doubt he sold Dunkirk to the great rival of his own empire. But times changed again; the long reign of Louis the Fourteenth, the dissolute Regency that followed it, and the profligacy of the reign of Louis the Fifteenth, completely broke down the financial system of France; the nobles and the privileged classes defeated all attempts to establish a better one; the people, crushed to the earth with want and suffering, rose, revenged their wrongs by sweeping away Church, King, and Aristocracy, in a torrent of fire and blood, but found themselves as poor with their wild and lawless freedom as they had been under the yoke of feudalism, and the nobles, and all the privileges, the exclusiveness, the insolence, and pompous incapacity of the old régime. Commerce is not created by guillotining and massacres, and capital flies from a country where everything is convulsed; this the French found to their cost, through many a year of public distress almost unexampled in the history of civilised nations: and when their public credit was,

totally destroyed—overwhelmed by the avalanche of assignats, light and worthless, but fatal in effect—then the financial power of England assumed in their eyes that formidable appearance, which it has never entirely lost. Throughout this period scarcely any public calamity occurred, in France that was not ascribed by the people, and the belief was encouraged by their rulers, to the "Gold of Pitt;" the "arms of Coburg," though they were invading their territory, were quite a secondary and inferior cause of apprehension. To an army they could oppose a courage, energy and enthusiasm, never exceeded even in the subsequent triumphs of Napoleon; it was something open, apparent, and tangible. But the "Gold of Pitt!" it was like the arrow flying by night, that no one saw, and none could resist. It accounted for all difficulties; if harvests were bad and bread dear, the "gold of Pitt" brought up and forestalled provisions, that the people of the republic, one and indivisible, might perish of famine; whereupon, bakers and contractors, suspected of having touched the accursed thing, were forthwith hanged to the lamp-posts as examples to unpatriotic dealers in edibles. The men had but followed the instinct of traders, which gives the desire of making as large a profit as circumstances allow,—but so simple a solution did not satisfy an enlightened people; it was the "Gold of Pitt."

If an orator, or leader, seeing things going frightfully fast towards anarchy, grew somewhat moderate in his tone, like Mirabeau before his death, he was suspected of having been bought by English gold. That was the great *primum mobile* of all things evil. It urged forward the armies that threatened the frontiers, it organised the plots of the Emigrés, it bought over their patriots, it created famine, and, what made it more valuable to many, it bore the blame that ought to have been thrown on the blunders of those on whom in that wild time, the business of governing devolved. English gold at a later period was believed by all to be the feeder of the war in Vendée, and the main-spring of the plots against the life of Napoleon; in his last days, when that great commander found his authority melting from him, when he had exhausted both his means and his instruments, and was no longer served with the fiery zeal that of old worked such military marvels for him, it was English gold that corrupted the integrity of his marshals; not the last, but perhaps the greatest, achievement ascribed to our money power is the gaining the battle of Waterloo!

The same belief of the omnipresence of our gold, and its universal influence, still prevails among our neighbours. They think of us, as a nation, as most continental innkeepers do of individual specimens of our roving countrymen—their firm conviction being, that every travelling Englishman is a locomotive money-bag, and,

to do them justice, they act on the belief very efficiently, putting him in the best walking condition by lightening him as much as possible.

The fear, or rather the jealousy of the influence of "English gold," is by no means confined to France. The Americans, in the late contest for the Presidency, asserted that our money was fomenting party differences there for the purpose of gaining commercial advantages. The advocates of slavery declare that the efforts of the Abolitionists of the North are backed up and continued by the support of money from the Abolitionists of England, in the shape of subsidies from Exeter Hall we presume; at home we are told just the contrary. We have heard Lord Brougham declare that the slave trade to Brazil and Cuba, is principally carried on by English capital. As the trade gives a profit, and the above "secret service" money would be a dead loss, we are ashamed to say we think Lord Brougham's assertion the more probable of the two!

It cannot be denied that the wealth of England has an important influence in the affairs of the world; but it is commercially, not politically. Capital has no opinions, no preferences, no aversions; it seeks only employment at a profit, and demands only security. Its holders will not spend it to assist the loftiest principle of absolutism, or to carry out the most perfect scheme of liberty. It looks to the bond, and if it "likes not the security," the Bourbon Prince may die in exile on a bed of straw, though the blood of Charlemagne flows in his veins, before "capital" will advance him a penny on the faith of his right divine. And for similar reasons, a liberating patriot may ask its aid in vain. But let either have a security to offer with a prospect of a fair per centage, and capital comes forth with delightful impartiality. It would place itself at the disposal of the infidel Sultan, when it would lock its coffers to the prayers of the Pope. It would raise a loan for the Negro State of St. Domingo, when it would button its pocket firmly against the Quakers of Pennsylvania. The wealth of England is a mighty power, and, like the great forces of nature, it acts from fixed laws that are unchangeable, certain, and passionless. It digs in Mexican mines, or builds French railroads, or cuts an American canal; it is thus present everywhere; but seeing it do so much, foreigners attribute to it more than it attempts; they do not see that all this wealth is not under the controul of the Government, and that individuals and companies would as soon think of flinging their money into the Straits of Dover as to waste it in the intrigues of foreign politics. And yet, even from recent articles in the French—and still stranger, the American—Press, the last would seem the chief purpose to which the "GOLD OF ENGLAND" is applied.



THE TERRACE NEW PIER, GRAVESEND.—(See next page.)



GRAVESEND TERRACE PIER.

This handsome specimen of improved construction has been erected under the immediate direction of Mr. J. B. Redman, civil engineer. From its locality, and the admirable approach to it from Harmer-street, this pier will, no doubt, prove an attraction to the eastern quarter of the town of Gravesend: it forms a conspicuous and handsome object from the river, and when it is stated that between 300,000 and 400,000 persons were landed and embarked at the two piers, at Gravesend, during the month of June, nearly as large a number in August, and almost 400,000 in July, of which enormous numbers there was a balance in favour of the present temporary erection at the west end of the Terrace Gardens, and which is only ten feet in width, and from wear and tear becoming rather disabled, the necessity for such a work will be obvious.

The Terrace Pier was thrown open to the public on Easter Monday.—All steam boats plying from the Blackwall Railway embark and disembark their passengers at this pier, and the traffic will no doubt be increased upon the completion of the line of railway now nearly finished along the banks of the Medway Canal, connecting Gravesend with Rochester, and which is near the new pier.

There are several interesting points of construction in this pier. The material is mostly cast iron. The foundations of the main columns, considering the locality, have been got down in a novel manner. The columns weigh each, on an average, 94 tons, and are 28 feet long, 4 feet in diameter at the base, and 3 feet at the top of the shaft; and were, as well as the cylinders, and the rest of the heavy castings, placed in position by means of travelling machinery. The bases of the columns are level with low water of spring tides, standing upon a brick and stone foundation, which was got in the following manner:—Cast-iron cylinders, 6 feet in diameter, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch thick, each ring being formed of four segmental plates, those of each ring breaking joint over another, were sunk down through the bed of the river to the chalk substratum, excavating the ground from within as they sunk, additional lengths being added as required: they thus formed caissons, or, more properly, miniature coffer-dams, the top being always kept above the level of high water.

The cylinders being sunk to the required depth upon the solid substratum, and the bottom levelled, a floor was formed of brickwork, Roman cement, and plain tiles; this precaution being taken to keep out the land springs.

The principal novelty in these foundations is, applying cast iron cylinders in such a way as to exclude the flow of a rapid tide-way, thus enabling the men to work at nearly all times of tide, and when the bottom is once got in, at any time, thus dispensing with a large amount of pumping, which is proved by the fact that these foundations, at so great a depth and with so large a head of water, were kept clear of water by hand-pumps, and a steam-engine dispensed with. And, we believe this to be the first instance of cylinders being applied so as to exclude the tidal flow of a rapid river, making them effect the same object as a coffer-dam; nor, is it believed that cylinders have before been applied for the purposes of foundations for a structure of this kind on so large a scale. There are three columns in the width of the pier at each point of support, and they are 15 feet apart from centre to centre, leaving a space of 10 feet between the caps, which is occupied by a cross brace bolted to the caps; the iron girders supporting the platform and entablature are bolted to the caps of the columns, the bolt holes being slotted and spaces left between the ends of the girders to allow of expansion and contraction of the metal: the large girders, 6 of which are 55 feet and 356 feet in length, weigh 8 tons each, they are parallel, 3 feet in depth, and are cambered 14 inches to allow for deflexion; to diminish their weight the sectional area is reduced to a minimum at the ends in the thickness of the top and bottom flanges and connecting web; the seats were carefully fitted to the plane surfaces of the capitals by means of wrought fillet pieces riveted to the seats; projections are cast on the upper side of the girders to receive the joists, which are fastened to them by clip-bolts, taking hold of the girder underneath the top flange, thus obviating the weakening of the metal by bolt holes. All the large girders were proved up to a weight of 45 tons in the middle, with which they deflected on an average 14 inches, coming back to their original curve; and the smaller girders up to 20 tons. The cast iron pillar standards, have a bearing upon the top of the girder, by means of a bracketed projection with a clip embracing it, and the bottom of it abuts against the face of the girder on the outside; at the centres of the girders, where the bottom web is thickest, it also obtains a bearing, and is secured to the girder at the centre by one inch wrought-iron bolt; by this arrangement bolt holes are almost dispensed with; the standards being hollow form the pipes to carry the water off from the roof, the projecting foot resting on the girder forming the shoot to deliver the same. The entablature, which is seven feet in height, and of cast iron, forms also the parapet to the platform, and is formed of three tiers of castings, bolted together and strengthened by feathers and brackets; this entablature when fitted, has a bearing upon the capitals, and is kept in position laterally by bolts fixed to lugs cast upon the standards, with pipe washers to keep them in position; the bolt holes are slotted so that the entablature may be affected by expansion or contraction without reference to the girders, or standards, provision being made for it at either end, at the south end next the abutment by a recess in the stone work; the entablature, while fitting, obtains a bearing upon the lower web of the girder, but when fixed will be unaffected by any deflection in the girders, supporting itself, and forming a horizontal line.

The parapet inside will be formed by a lining of corrugated iron; corrugated iron panels will also be formed between each pair of standards, and the intermediate openings will be closed at will by rolling corrugated iron shutters sliding behind the panels when open, rails being provided on the top of the entablature cornice for the rollers to run upon, and guide rails attached to the underside of the gutters. The gutters are formed in two pieces, the water-table being in one casting, and the moulded cornice attached to it by internal brackets bolted to each, the wrought iron principals of the roof are secured to the water-table of the gutter and trussed with wrought iron; the whole is to be covered with 14 inch boarding grooved and tongued, and Welsh slating over all. The panels of the lighthouse and of the lodge turrets are formed of corrugated iron; the lodge roofs and turrets are covered with lead, surmounted with copper balls, vases and spires. The whole length of the pier is 250 ft., breadth 30 ft., T head 90 ft. by 30 ft., projecting into the river beyond high water mark is 200 ft.

From the lighthouse, which has been approved of by the Trinity Board, will be exhibited a powerful plain light for the benefit of shipping, probably a Bude light; and copper octagonal gas lamps will be suspended from the apex of the roof to light the pier.

These constructive details have been derived from the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The people here seem literally to have started from the catacombs—the departed have returned, and faces that had vanished, and peculiarities that had departed, meet the eye in every direction. The brilliant spring has brought forth all that is beautiful and gay, the grubs have assumed the chrysolis state, and the party-coloured wings of our Parisian butterflies are shooting out lustreously and skimming the public walks in all directions. The Boulevards with its *flâneurs*, and Longchamps with its *lions and lionnes*, positively lend an added splendour to the bright atmosphere, and if Madame Nature in this country was not so ultra French, she would admit the compliment, that, all beautiful as she is, she is vastly indebted to *Palmyre the modiste*, and the *costumier*. To be sure, the aviary of the Italians is dispersing, and about to take their flight to your selfish Opera-house, which like the insatiable ocean, swallows up the lyrical and satirical riches of every clime. But we have still our myriad theatres, rejoicing in Cayenne dramas and gorgeous fairy tales, and a host of delicious *tracasserie*, which is no where so well understood, and so greatly enjoyed, as in our delightful Paris. For us the merest change is a source of congratulation, and this feeling was strongly exemplified on the re-opening of the garden of the Tuileries, which had been for a few days closed on account of the sudden thaw. Well, no sooner was it ascertained that it was to be opened on the "Jour de Pâques," than the crowd rushed in as though another deluge had been threatened, and the gardens were the ark of promise. You are aware that the huge chestnut tree is upon this occasion the single object of attraction—the "Tree of the 20th March"—the honours of the Dryads were bestowed to its sprouts, however the lengthened frost had retarded its blossoms. It is generally supposed that this tree borrows its distinguishing title from the circumstance of its having served as a rallying point to the veterans of the Imperial army upon the return of Napoleon; but the real motive is from its exhibiting at this date its first leaves. The precocious verdure is owing solely to its roots being planted in a portion of the garden which for years had been strongly fertilised by a bed of tulips; but this philosophy would be heresy to the Badauds.

FRANCE.

Some interesting discussions have taken place during the week in the Chamber of Peers upon a bill introduced by Count Daru, the provisions of which were calculated to repress speculations in railways. Some parts of the bill were agreed to, but when the question was finally put, the measure was rejected, the numbers being—

For the bill	51
Against it	86
Majority against the bill	—35

The weather continued to be beautiful in Paris. The temperature was as high as 63 of Fahrenheit on Monday, with a north-west wind. On Tuesday it was nearly at the same figure, with the wind from the opposite point (south-east).

The most exciting topic at present under discussion in Paris, is the vote of 17,500,000 francs proposed by Marshal Soult, to defray the expense of arming the fortifications of Paris. This proposal has led to considerable irritation.

The treaty fixing the limits of the frontiers between Algeria and Morocco has been signed by both parties.

Several interesting meetings of the shareholders of the Paris and Orléans Rail-

road was held at Paris on Saturday. The Council of Administration presented to the assembly a report on the situation of the company in 1844, from which it appears that the receipts amounted to 6,901,786*fr.* and the expenses to 3,285,662

The surplus was accordingly 3,615,124*fr.* or 9.03 per cent. on the capital. More than 1,500,000 passengers and 127,000 tons of goods were conveyed in that year by the railroad.

The dividend was fixed at 39*fr.* 25*cs.* per share (exclusive of the reserve for the sinking fund), being at the rate of 7.85 per cent. on the original capital of 500*fr.*

M. Pierre Laureau, historiographer to the Count d'Artois (Charles X.), and Deputy in the Legislative Assembly, has just died at St. André, in the 97th year of his age.

The *Commerce* reports that the Prince de Joinville is to take the command, in the month of June, of a small squadron for evolutions in the Mediterranean.

The Chamber of Deputies has been engaged in discussing the Sardinian treaty. An amendment was proposed, to continue the high duty on cattle imported from Sardinia, and resisted by the Government, on the ground that it was necessary to protect the consumer as well as the agriculturist. The former duty on cattle was far too high, and the consequence was, that the price of butcher's meat had greatly increased throughout the whole of France. The Chamber rejected the amendment, and adhered to the lower scale of duty. In resisting the amendment, M. Guizot said it was the resolution of the Government to make the carrying of the treaty a Cabinet question.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand papers to the 28th of September have arrived, from which it appears that this colony has imitated the mother country by obtaining the advantages of an income-tax. It has even gone beyond England in regard to the tariff, having actually abolished all Customs' duties of whatever description.

The legislative body, consisting of six individuals, the Governor included, met, after the recess, on September 19, 1844; and his Excellency opened the session with an address, setting forth that they were assembled under extraordinary circumstances, and they must adopt strong measures and most sweeping alterations. These turn out to be no less than the total abolition of the Customs, and the imposition of a property and income-tax.

After the speech had been delivered, and a few despatches, &c., communicated, Governor Fitzroy then laid on the table his bill for abolishing the Customs, and for laying a tax upon property and income. The reasons for giving up the Customs were, the impossibility of preventing smuggling, owing to the vast number of harbours which indented the coast, the objection the natives had to Customs, and the expense of collection. The bill was read a first time.

This was on the Thursday; on the Tuesday following the bill was read a second time, after some discussion and some alteration.

It appears that Capt. Fitzroy is at issue with Lord Stanley about the Militia Bill. The Governor had been directed by the noble lord to introduce it to his council, and he had done so, but it was opposed by the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary; and the Governor frankly said that his opinion was so decided as to the extreme impolicy and imprudence of the measure, that if the council had passed it, he should have withheld his assent. It was his duty, however, to propose it.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The monthly overland mail has arrived. It left Bombay on the 1st of March. The news received by it is unimportant, with the exception of the alleged preparations for war which has been so long expected with the Punjab, and the complete pacification of the disturbances in the states of Sawant Warree and Kolapore. Martial law had been proclaimed in those districts, and several unimportant affairs had come off in the course of the month, which had led to the capture of some six or seven hundred of the insurgents, the most active of whom were about to be tried by military law for the part they had taken in the insurrection. Colonel Outram had been appointed political agent or resident at Sattara. The Punjab continued in a feverish state, but with that exception the most profound quiet reigns throughout India. Sir Henry Hardinge was at Calcutta. The only news from China, of the slightest interest, is of a commercial character.

Dr. Wolff had arrived in Malta on his return to England, and proceeded by the steamer on the 28th ult.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—The House of Commons re-assembled to-day, when Mr. CORRY moved the Navy Estimates in Committee of Supply. He stated the reason which induced the Government to propose an increase of 4000 men, which was not on account of any apprehension of war, or with any view to aggression, but simply because it was considered politic that, in addition to the vessels required for the protection of her commerce, this country should have at command a disposable squadron of ships of war, which, independently of other considerations, were essential for the purpose of exercising our officers in naval tactics, and affording means for carrying on experiments with reference to the comparative qualities of our ships of war.

Mr. Corry noticed the increasing demands for ships on distant stations, and explained the details of the additional expenses that would be incurred. In reference to the increase of £531 for addition to salaries and allowances, he said, the increase was not required for the purpose of making good any deficiency, but chiefly for the augmentation of the steam navy, the principal cause of increase under this and other heads. After going through the items on which augmentations were required, Mr. Corry said, that nearly the whole of the increase of the estimates which provided for purely naval services, except the first two votes, and the fourth, for the registry of seamen, had been occasioned by the necessity, to which attention had been directed by her Majesty in the speech from the throne, of augmenting our steam navy. The whole increase in the estimates was £686,072, of which the three excepted votes amounted to £193,280. Of the remainder, £383,000 was for steam; £35,000 under Nos. 6 and 8; £47,000 for timber at Deptford; £121,000 for machinery and iron steamers; and £180,000 for factories, &c., making a total of £383,000; showing an increase for the naval service of the year, large indeed, but not greater than was demanded by the exigencies of the case. (Hear.) The whole increase was undoubtedly large, but still the estimates had been prepared with a rigid regard to economy. Mr. Corry now moved the first vote—that there be employed in the service of her Majesty, for the year ending March 31, 1846, 40,000 seamen and marines, including 2,000 boys.—Sir C. NAPEL took the opportunity of renewing his former objections to our present system of naval architecture and Admiralty management.—Sir G. COCKBURN defended the management of the navy by the present Government, and spoke of the difficulty of practically applying scientific discoveries to naval architecture.—Captain BERRKELEY gave his opinion that Great Britain was far superior to other nations in respect to steam-vessels, even more so than in respect to sailing vessels. The gallant captain, referring to the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville, said that work had caused much sensation, but he did not attribute to that Prince that enmity towards England which had been by some ascribed to him. With respect to the steam navy, the Prince de Joinville had pointed out his tactics for putting his country on an equality with Great Britain; and, since the author had been kind enough to furnish the English with his opinion, the latter must be dull indeed if they should not be prepared to counteract his tactics.—After speeches from Capt. Rous, Admiral Bowles, Capt. Carnegie, Mr. Hume, Mr. S. Herbert, Lord Ingestree, and Mr. W. Williams, Lord PALMERSTON urged that, from the state of our foreign relations, it was expedient to turn attention to the state of the naval defence of the country, with a view to placing it in a condition of efficiency as perfect as it ought to be during a state of peace. Lord Palmerston argued that the policy of excessive conciliation to the Powers had not led to the results that had been anticipated. He noticed, as an illustration, the recent message of President Polk, and after arguing that the Government should call science to the aid of practice in the construction of vessels, accused the Government of inconsistency in regard to the sugar duties. He said, the present Government turned out their predecessors and came into power upon a pretence of a desire to extinguish the slave trade. On the question of sugar he said, "Don't admit this Brazilian sugar; it is impossible you should give this encouragement to the slave-trade." What happened? Why, the very first thing that they did after they came into power was to acquiesce in the refusal of the French Government to ratify a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade; the next thing they did was to let the United States out of a treaty to co-operate with them for this object; and the third thing they did was to concede the mutual right of search for the suppression of the slave-trade. Now, when they were called on to encourage the commerce and to give scope to the industry of the country, by permitting the importation of foreign sugar, they are full of apprehension lest we should encourage the slave-trade. But when the question is about retaining our late powers, which are absolutely necessary for the suppression of the slave-trade, then, for motives either of their own convenience, or for the convenience of other Governments, they at once throw to the winds everything which had been gained by their predecessors for accomplishing that. He argued at some length, with a view to prove the subservience of the Conservatives to the Cabinet of M. Guizot, and concluded thus:—"It appears to me, therefore, that her Majesty's Government, in order to retain a foreign Minister in power six months longer, and to catch for him the fleeting and uncertain popularity of his countrymen, has consented to sacrifice a principle which for years has been consecrated by both houses of Parliament, and likewise to take away that protection from the helpless Africans which this country has so long thrown over them. (Hear, hear.) I, for my own part, sir, can only say that, if the Ministers do pursue this course, it will be difficult for them to clear themselves from the charge of having fallen into a miserable weakness, or of having been guilty of a most detestable hypocrisy."—Sir R. PERL concurred with Lord Palmerston that experience ought to be aided by science, and vindicated the course taken by the Government in respect to the right of search. He denied that there had been undue concessions. The noble lord talks of concessions that we have made, and of conciliatory language that we have used. No doubt we have not thought it

discreditable to British Ministers to avow a desire to maintain peace so long as we could do so consistently with the honour and integrity of this country. (Cheers.) No doubt we did hold that language, and I contend that such language does not incapacitate us from vindicating the honour of this country whenever it shall be assailed. (Cheers.) I speak now, of course, without reference to any other nation; but I would have much more confidence in a temperate and effectual vindication of the honour and interests of a country, when the Government does maintain a moderate, calm, and temperate tone, than when it blusters and storms in a useless and unbecoming manner. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. Peel then argued upon the folly of going to war from trifling motives. Were France and England, for instance, to go to war for the sake of an island, as Tahiti, some eight or ten thousand miles distant? He admitted that the right of search, if mutually conceded, was the most efficacious instrument for the suppression of the slave trade. But the estrangement between France and England originated in the transactions accompanying and following the Syrian war, and at that period Lord Palmerston was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. There was, however, little doubt that two such eminent men as the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington, associated as their past lives were with the suppression of the slave trade, would adopt anything less efficacious than that right of search which had now become practically useless. Having vindicated the foreign policy of the Government, Sir R. Peel said—I am sure the country does not disapprove of the efforts we have made to maintain peace. (Hear.) I do not believe the country is under the impression that our power to resist unjust demands, or to maintain the honour and the interests of the nation where the maintenance of them may be necessary, has been in the slightest degree impaired either by the holding of conciliatory language, by the direct avowal of our desire to maintain peace, or by our having consented to an arrangement in a case where compromise was possible, and where mutual concession would put an end to immediate danger: I do not believe the people of this country, or that this house, will think that by this moderation we are in the least incapacitated from acting with energy, with firmness, and with vigour, when necessary to do so, for the maintenance of the honour or the interests of the country. (Hear.)—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was sensitively alive to the value of the blessings of peace, but he did not think that peace was most effectually preserved by concession. As to the increased vote for the naval service, he was of opinion that it was justified by the altered circumstances in which we found ourselves placed by the progress made in steam navigation.—The vote was agreed to, and at a quarter past twelve o'clock the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE POST-OFFICE AND MR. MAZZINI.—Mr. SHELL moved a resolution, "That this house has learned with regret that, with a view to the prevention of political movements in Italy, and more especially in the Papal States, letters addressed to foreigners, and having no reference to the internal tranquillity of this country, should have been opened upon the authority of a warrant which had been issued, bearing date the 1st of March, 1844, and cancelled upon the 3rd of June, in the same year." Mr. Shell, in support of his proposition, went over all the well-known circumstances connected with the insurrections in Calabria, and deprecated very strongly the opening of Mr. Mazzini's letters. There was no palliation, he said, for the conduct of Sir James Graham, whom he accused of establishing a dangerous system of espionage.—Sir J. GRAHAM resisted the motion, and, while defending his official conduct with respect to the opening of letters, repeated the facts he had before detailed in regard to the Foreign Office and the Bandieras. He then touched upon the conduct of Mr. Mazzini, who, he said, took up his residence at Marseilles. Here, as the head of a secret tribunal, he was announced in the *Moniteur*, as formally vindicating, by his signature, the fact of the assassination of certain of his countrymen; and, though Mazzini had threatened a prosecution against the official periodical, on account of the publication, he had never brought one. The French Government having refused to allow any further asylum to Mr. Mazzini, he repaired to Geneva, from whence he endeavoured to excite an insurrection in Savoy. Having joined in an invasion of that territory, which proved disastrous, he was re-admitted to Geneva, on a solemn assurance that he would refrain from further disturbing the peace of that State; he was detected, a few days afterwards, in endeavouring to engage men for another invasion. It was under information of this nature respecting the character of Mr. Mazzini, that he had issued the warrant for opening his letters in the month of March, 1844—a warrant which was not issued at the instance of any foreign person or power whatever. Everything that was done was purely of a Ministerial character. The letters were opened, and copies forwarded unread to the Foreign Secretary, to be used at his discretion. Sir James Graham vindicated the power of opening letters, by citing the example of the Duke of Newcastle in 1744, and that of Mr. Fox in 1782 although, he said, he was not anxious to shelter himself at the expense of other persons.—Mr. T. DUNCOMB characterised the statement of Sir James Graham respecting Mr. Mazzini, as calumnious of an absent man, unable to defend himself. The publication in the *Moniteur* was a forgery, and a paper which had copied it had been proceeded against by Mr. Mazzini for defamation, and had been convicted, the defence set up being that there was more than one Mazzini in the world, and consequently that he could not have been the party referred to. On the trial of the Italians for murder, a verdict had been returned of homicide without premeditation, it being clear that the transaction originated in a momentary quarrel.—On a division, the numbers were:—

For Mr. Shell's motion	38
Against it	52
Majority against Mr. Shell's motion	—14

THE REPEAL OF THE GLASS DUTIES.—The house then went into committee on the Excise Acts, in order to pass resolutions with a view to the repeal of the glass duties. After some discussion on the subject of allowance for drawbacks, the resolutions were agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in, having the above object in view. The house adjourned at a quarter-past nine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

REGULATION OF CALICO PRINT WORKS.—Lord ASHLEY having moved the second reading of his bill, for the regulation of calico print works, Sir J. GRAHAM stated the conditions under which the Government, after due consideration, would be disposed to support the measure. They could not agree to the extension of the operation of the bill to bleaching, dyeing, or calendering establishments, or to the limitation of the hours of labour of children in those works to twelve hours when employed on alternate days, or eight hours when employed daily. But supposing that the bill were restricted to print works, the Government were willing to assent to the prohibition of the employment of children under eight years—a prohibition which they believed to be humane, wise, politic, and right. To the prohibition of night work to children and females, though of more doubtful policy, the Government were likewise ready to assent, as the principle had already been adopted by the Legislature, but with the proviso that "night" should be defined and understood to mean from nine in the evening to five in the morning. Sir James Graham suggested, with regard to the education of children, that, instead of adopting a restriction of labour hours, which, during the whole season, would have the effect of preventing the employment of adults, it should be made imperative to have young persons employed in print works allowed school for three or four hours a day, say one hundred days annually, exclusive of all other holidays. He also suggested the expediency of making the bill independent of all other Acts, and containing the whole of the regulations applicable to calico print works. If these modifications and suggestions were accepted by Lord Ashley, he (Sir James Graham) was prepared to give his consent to the second reading.—Lord ASHLEY accepted the terms offered. He said he saw himself standing almost alone, when the Government was supported by the great mass of the master calico printers of the United Kingdom. The struggle on his part would be nearly hopeless, owing to the delay and opposition that would be offered to a measure intended to alleviate existing evils. But if he acceded to the proposition of Government, he did not think that he would be delaying the ultimate success of his principles.—After a protracted conversation, the bill was read a second time.

ILLGAL COMMITTEES FOR POOR-RATES.—On going into Committee of Supply, Sir J. EASTHOPE brought forward the case of a poor man named Thomas Lukin, and a poor woman named Ann Ward, who having been committed for non-payment of poor rates, and the rate having been subsequently paid by some benevolent persons, were re-committed, with hard labour, for the non-payment of costs, by the magistrates of Leicester.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that he had called upon the magistrates for an explanation, and that the explanation given by them was not satisfactory. He should, therefore, advise her Majesty to order the immediate liberation of these persons, and had he known the matter sooner, he would have given the same advice.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Museums of Arts Bill was committed *pro forma*, with a view of introducing provisions to extend its powers to all malicious injuries of works of art in every part of the United Kingdom.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN SCOTLAND.—The LORD ADVOCATE, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the better relief of the poor in Scotland, entered into a clear exposition of the state of the poor in that country, and explained the remedies which it was proposed to provide, in order to better their condition.—Lord DALMEY congratulated the Government and the country on the fact that the Ministers had not only turned their attention to the question of the Scotch poor, but grappled with the difficulties that beset it.—Several hon. members expressed their approval of the principle of the bill, which was read a first time. The house adjourned at eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships resumed their sittings to-day.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.—Lord ASHBURTON complained of the personal tone adopted by Lord Palmerston on Monday night in commenting upon the treaty which he (Lord Ashburton) had negotiated with the United States for the settlement of the Boundary Question, and contended that, combining all the circumstances, and considering the line decided upon by the King of the Netherlands, his (Lord Ashburton's) line was so much the best, that it was hardly fair to cast upon him any reproach whatever. He denied that he had unjustifiably ceded any territory whatever, and insisted that his decision on the subject was better than that of Lord Palmerston. The house adjourned shortly after this explanation.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE CROYDON RAILWAY.**—Mr. DODD moved, that the report of the Board of Trade against the Bill intended to be brought in by the Croydon Railway Company, to authorise the construction of a railway to Ashford, be referred back to the Board of Trade for reconsideration. The motion gave rise to a long discussion, but it was rejected by 123 to 78.

**THE GRANT TO MAYNOOTH.**—After the presentation of an immense number of petitions against any increased grant to the College of Maynooth, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the 49th of George III.—Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose to submit the proposition of the Government on the subject. He declared that the Government came forward in a friendly spirit to improve the present system of Roman Catholic education—(Opposition cheers)—and to extend, to a liberal amount, parliamentary protection. (Cheers from the Opposition.) This it proposed to do, not by attempting any interference with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic creed, but by a more liberal grant to improve the system and elevate the tone of the Catholic people of Ireland. Sir R. Peel argued that it was the duty of the Government to give an improved system of academic education to Maynooth, with an increase of the public grant, and that the former grant was not sufficient for the purpose. The right honourable baronet, after stating the various changes which he intended to effect in the College, said he should propose an annual grant of £26,360 (including the present amount of the grant) for the purpose. He should also propose a distinct grant (not an annual one) of £30,000, to enlarge and repair the College. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relative to the College of Maynooth.—Sir R. INGLIS followed, and spoke at great length against the plan.—Several members joined in the discussion; which was closed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who supported the motion, and Mr. SHEIL, who defended the policy of the Ministry in a brilliant speech. On the division taken by Sir R. INGLIS against the Government, the numbers were:—Against the motion, 114; for it, 216: majority only in favour of the Government, 102.

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

**THE OREGON TERRITORY.**—The Earl of CLARENDON called the attention of the house to the recent Message of President Polk, and expressed a hope that the Government would not abandon the rights of England.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said he should be happy, at the proper time, to lay all the necessary information on the table; but he could not do so at present without inflicting considerable injury to the public service.

After a long and desultory discussion the Income Tax Bill was read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

**THE OREGON TERRITORY.**—On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee of Supply, Lord J. RUSSELL rose to call the attention of the house to that part of the President's Message which relates to the territory of Oregon. The noble lord said, he had an apology to make for bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament; but he regretted that, from the shortness of the time which had elapsed, he was not so fully prepared to discuss the subject to which his motion referred as he could have wished. He considered the tenor of the President's Message showed a great desire for the aggrandisement of territory. The noble lord then deprecated the tone of the Message of President Polk, and contended, that in spite of the "blustering" language held by him, England had a greater right to that territory than the United States.—Sir R. PEEL said, that his last communication from the late President (Mr. Tyler) was of an amicable character. The Government had not received any communication since. The inaugural address (it was not a Message) of the new President, had been forwarded to the Government, but our Minister in the United States had not time to write anything upon the subject. The right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel) then expressed his deep regret at the tone and temper of the speech of President Polk. Nevertheless, he hoped that the negotiations would end amicably. "But," said Sir Robert Peel, in a very emphatic manner, "should there not be a favourable issue to the negotiations, England would not forget that she had rights, and if those rights were invaded, the Government was resolved and prepared to maintain them." (This declaration elicited great cheering from both sides of the house.)—The subject then dropped.

Mr. WAKLEY then moved for a copy of any warrant sent to the Postmaster-General by the Secretary of State directing him to open the letters of Mr. Duncombe, but after some discussion the motion was negatived by 73 to 22.

The house then resolved into committee of supply, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT moved the army estimates. He proposed a resolution to the effect that a sum of £2,639,499 be granted for the purpose. This and various navy votes were agreed to, and the house adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

**THE SMOKE-PROHIBITION BILL.**—This bill has been read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ has been moved for Greenock, in the room of Mr. Wallace, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**COLONIAL ACCOUNTS.**—On the motion of Dr. BOWRING, a committee has been appointed to inquire into the state of the colonial accounts, and the best means of improving them.

## NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

**THE OREGON TERRITORY.**—Lord J. RUSSELL has given notice of his intention to call the attention of the Government to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the Oregon territory.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should, on the 17th, bring forward his motion relating to Sir H. Pottinger.

**ENCLOSURE OF COMMONS.**—The Earl of LINCOLN has given notice that he shall, on the 15th of April, move for leave to bring in a bill for the enclosure of commons, and the drainage of waste lands.

**THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—Mr. AGLIENBY has given notice, on the part of Mr. C. Buller, that the latter hon. gentleman will, on the 15th of April, call the attention of the house to the state of the colony of New Zealand, and to the case of the New Zealand Company.

## A GAME OF CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

A novel and extremely interesting proof of the rapidity and fidelity with which intelligence may be communicated through the agency of the Electric Telegraph is about to be shown. At the suggestion of Mr. Staunton, the gentleman who, it will be remembered, obtained a signal victory at Paris over the French chess champion, a year or two ago, a game of chess will be played next week between two parties nearly one hundred miles asunder, at no more perceptible expense of time than would be required if they sat at the same table.

On this occasion Mr. Staunton will take his place at one of the termini of the South Western Railway, and Mr. Walker, the well-known writer on chess, at the other, and they will thus play a game together—their only media of communication being the wires of the Electric Telegraph. Every facility for this entertaining and remarkable experiment has been kindly afforded by Professor Wheatstone, the patentee of the Telegraph; and it is calculated that the game, which will commence at eleven in the forenoon, will be finished in about three hours.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 25th March publishes a correspondence from the Poli-h frontier, in which it is stated that his Imperial Majesty will not visit Germany this year, but will proceed to the Trans-Caucasian provinces and take up his residence for some time in Tiflis.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, may be expected in London early next week. M. Noel de Quersonnières, the oldest man in France, died a few days ago at Neuilly, near Paris. He had nearly accomplished his 117th year.

A letter from the Havannah of the 5th Feb., gives an account of the following tragical event having taken place during the late Carnival. A negro got unperceived into a masked ball, and stabbed many persons present, of whom six have died. The man who committed this atrocity has been arrested and recognised by one of the persons whom he had wounded. It had become a subject of inquiry whether this was an isolated act of this individual assassin, or whether he belonged to a band who had determined to avenge the death of their fellows who were lately executed.

d'Affaires in that city had received fresh dispatches from his Court. They confirm the declaration of the friendly disposition of Russia towards Greece and the present Ministry.

A discovery has recently been made in Birmingham of a manufactory of counterfeit foreign coins on an extensive scale, the principal party engaged in it being a foreigner, who is now in custody, having been remanded by the magistrates.

A case of almost unheard of barbarity was brought before the last Court of Assizes for the Ardèche, (France). A woman was tried and convicted of having murdered four new-born infants entrusted to her at different times to carry to the Foundling Hospital, for each of which she received fifteen francs to remunerate her for loss of time and expenses. She denied her guilt, but the remains of the poor babes were all found, partly buried in the fields and part left on the ground to become devoured by birds and beasts of prey. She was condemned to hard labour for life.

Letters from Alexandria of the 20th ult., mention that the Pacha returned to Cairo, from Upper Egypt, on the 11th. Ibrahim Pacha had been seized with serious illness while travelling in the Delta. Mr. Galloway, of London, had submitted his plan for a railway from Cairo to Suez; capital £350,000; length of line 88 miles; the work to be completed in 18 months.

The latest excavation made at Pompeii has been exceedingly interesting. A house was laid open in the quarter of the people. Twenty workmen were employed at the task, and the entrance room furnished about twenty-five articles, vases, cups, altars, and bronze patera. Another room, from which a narrow passage led to the kitchen, contained some large earthen jars. In the kitchen, the tinning of the saucepans was still bright. A large boiler, two jars with handles, light and transparent, objects exceedingly rare in collections, were also found there. The next excavations were to be made in the workshops of sculpture of the town.

A letter from Vienna states that the breaking up of the ice on the Danube took place on March 21, without causing much damage. The pieces of ice carried away an arch of a bridge of the Northern railroad. The waters of the river, which had suddenly risen several feet, had again fallen, removing all fear of inundation.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## OXFORD.

April 2.

This being the first day of Easter Term, a congregation was holden for granting graces and conferring degrees, when the following were conferred:—

**Bachelors in Divinity.**—Rev. S. H. Russell, and Rev. A. J. Hessey, Fellows of St. John's College.

**Masters of Arts.**—Rev. C. F. Wyatte, and Rev. R. W. Eyton, Christ Church; G. J. Stone and G. Buckle, Oriel College; R. C. Dickerson, Worcester College; Rev. J. P. Scott, Rev. G. J. Watts, and Rev. G. H. Proctor, Balliol College; Rev. C. Cox, Rev. G. T. Ford, and Rev. J. Tunnard, Exeter College; Rev. H. Milne, and Rev. F. W. Ryle, Fellows of Brasenose College; Rev. G. W. Paul, Fellow, H. G. J. Parsons, Fellow, and Rev. G. H. Fell, Demy, Magdalen College; Rev. J. Smith, Rev. J. Coventry, C. Moody, A. J. Ten Broeke, and H. Gardiner, Magdalen Hall.

**Bachelors of Arts.**—E. V. L. Houlton, and S. Leigh, St. John's College; T. Hullah, Brasenose College; R. H. Hooper, Lincoln College.

At two o'clock the new Proctors, attended by several members of their respective colleges, went in procession to the Convocation House, and were admitted into office by the Vice-Chancellor with the usual formalities. On taking their chairs they nominated the following as Pro-Proctors, or Deputies:—Rev. T. H. Newman, Rev. G. A. Browne, Rev. F. M. Knollis, Magdalen College; and Rev. W. Andrews, Exeter College.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE WEATHER IN THE NORTH.**—The weather is now completely changed in the North of England, and spring has at length made its appearance in earnest. In all directions the operations of the husbandman, in ploughing and sowing, are being conducted with unusual activity.

**EARTHQUAKE AT HUNTINGDON.**—Shortly after nine o'clock on Wednesday evening week, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Huntingdon, occasioning much alarm to many of the inhabitants. In some of the houses the vibration was very perceptible, whilst various articles were moved on the shelves, and others thrown down. It was accompanied by a low, rumbling, underground noise. It lasted about half a minute, and the same sensation was experienced through the county about the same time. The following particulars are mentioned by the governor of the county gaol:—"Every part of the prison was affected by it; the floor and table of my office, on which I was then writing suddenly shook, and at the same time a great noise, resembling an explosion, was distinctly heard. I instantly proceeded with my officers to examine every cell and prisoner, expecting to discover some effects, but found none. Several prisoners said their iron bedsteads shook very much; my first impression was that the large iron boiler of our warming apparatus had burst, although it seemed impossible, as I had lately seen it filled with water; I was therefore left to infer that it must be the effects of earthquake." At Hitchinbrook, and other places standing away from the town, the shock and noise were more perceptible, and created a proportionately greater degree of alarm.

**COLLISION ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.**—A collision took place on the York and North Midland Railway, on Thursday week. The mail train left York a few minutes later than its time (half past six o'clock) as a great number of passengers were waiting to proceed by it. It had two engines attached to it, and proceeded at a rapid rate. When it reached Burton Salmon, the Hull and Selby train was just moving forward, but had scarcely left the station. The driver of the York train whistled very loudly for a short time before coming upon the train, but as he could not stop his engine, it ran into the Hull and Selby train, completely crushing to atoms the *coupé* of the Hull train, which was the last carriage, and forcing the other part of the carriages upon the truck which immediately preceded it. In the concussion the engine of the Hull train was liberated, and proceeded without driver at a fearful rate up the line, the driver having jumped off. The first engine and coal tender of the York train appeared to be much damaged. A gentleman, said to be Mr. Hewitt, French Consul at Hull, left York in the unfortunate smashed *coupé*, but had got out of it, and entered another carriage at the Tadcaster station, and thus saved his life. The passengers in the second class carriage, which mounted the carriage truck, were considerably bruised, but no life was lost, and no bones appear to have been broken, which, indeed, seems almost miraculous. The runaway engine stopped only when the steam and water were exhausted.

**CASE OF POISONING AT TOOTING.**—On Saturday night, a circumstance that placed the lives of five individuals (four men and a woman) in the greatest jeopardy took place at Mr. Heath's calico-printing factory, in Garat-lane, Tooting. In the course of the afternoon the party had purchased some fish with the intention of cooking them on the premises, and having them for supper. A man named Reynolds left off work before the others, and prepared to cook the fish, but wanting some flour to dress the fish with he applied to a person named Finch, who had charge of the colour-room, for some. Finch told Reynolds he had not got any, but the latter not believing him, as he knew that flour was usual in thickening the colours, watched Finch out of the colour store, and perceiving something in one of the barrels, which he believed to be flour, he took some of it and used it in cooking the fish. The party had hardly commenced their repast, when they were all seized with violent retching, and it was then discovered that Reynolds, instead of using flour, had taken a composition of arsenic and starch. Mr. Heath sent for Dr. Bainbridge, of Tooting, immediately, and on that gentleman's arrival he instantly applied the stomach pump and strong emetics. The men were so far recovered as to be enabled to resume their work on Monday; but the young woman is in a state that almost precludes hope of recovery.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.**—On Tuesday morning a man stabbed his wife at No. 11, Lower Milk street, Liverpool. The parties had only removed on the evening before (Monday) from Cocksput-street to Milk-street, where they took lodgings on the first floor. After the lodgings were taken, the husband, who has given his name as John Morris Murphy, and who is an Irishman, and an oil and colour mixer, went out and remained at some public house during the whole of the night. On his return home, he requested his wife, who was lying upon a wretched bed in the apartment, to get up and prepare him some breakfast. She refused, upon the ground that she had no victuals in the house, and no money to purchase any, whereupon he seized hold of an old table knife, and stabbed her with it behind the ear and on the right side of the neck. Her screams brought several of the neighbours to the spot, and there they beheld the blood flowing copiously from the wound, and Murphy in the act of holding, with one hand, a washhand basin to receive it, and endeavouring with the other to stop the bleeding by applying a cloth to the wound. The account he gave of the transaction was, that it was purely accidental; that she fell against a large pan that was lying on the floor, and that the broken edge of the vessel caused the injury. This story, however, was looked upon as very improbable, and was rendered still more so by the medical men being of opinion that the wound was caused by a sharp instrument. A rusty table knife was found in the room, and was taken possession of by one of the police officers. The prisoner was apprehended, and conveyed to Vauxhall Bridewell, where he remained during the day, and repeatedly made inquiries as to how his wife was getting on, and whether she was likely to survive. She was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where everything was done for her that medical and surgical skill could accomplish. Her life on Tuesday afternoon was considered in imminent danger. It appears that he has not been in the habit of following his trade, and had no means of livelihood except selling newspapers. The parties have seven children, the youngest of whom is only two months old, and the eldest only ten years.

## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

**THE MANSLAUGHTER BY LORD RENDLESHAM'S GAMEKEEPER.**—At the Ipswich Assizes, on Monday, William Tibbenham, aged 32, gamekeeper to Lord Rendlesham, Wantisden, was charged with the manslaughter of Mary Ann Tibbenham, his late wife, at Wantisden, on the 17th of February. Mr. Gurdon opened the case, stating that the prisoner, when sober, was a kind and attentive husband and father, but when drunk, he always exhibited the most irascible disposition. About two years since, his wife was compelled to leave the house, for fear of receiving personal violence at the hands of the prisoner. [He then narrated all the circumstances of the frightful transaction, which have already been so amply reported.] The prisoner had made several statements, but they did not agree. He had said that he was taking the pistol from a chest, and that the moment he touched it, it went off, and shot his wife. But this statement, he apprehended, would not be believed, for the evidence of the surgeon, would prove that such an injury could not be inflicted at the distance which the pistol must have then been from her face. The facts having been proved in evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter."

**THE LATE FORGERY CASE AT STOCKPORT.**—At the Chester Assizes, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Cresswell passed sentence on John Kenyon Winterbottom, the Stockport forger, who was some time ago convicted of forging an endorsement to a bill of exchange for £5000, with intent to defraud the trustees of the Pelican Insurance office. The particulars of the case were given at the time, and it will be remembered that some objections were submitted to the judges. These objections were decided against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Cresswell characterised the case as a most aggravated one, and sentenced Winterbottom to be transported for life.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**THE WATERMEN'S PIER AT GREENWICH.**—At the assizes at Kingston on Monday, an action was tried Dobson v. Blackmore, to recover compensation from the defendant for having, as was alleged, created an obstruction in the water-way to certain premises belonging to the plaintiff, and which abut upon the river at Greenwich, but the real question at issue was, the legality of the watermen's floating pier, erected at that place. A number of witnesses were called in support of the case. The alleged obstruction, it appeared, took place on Whit-Monday, 1842, when, of course, the watermen were very busy from the holiday people flocking to the fair, and were, therefore, not very willing to have their temporary pier disturbed. It was very evident from some of the testimony given that the pier was great jealousy between the owners of the two piers, and that the real object of the present action was to do away with the floating pier. It was stated that the action was not brought to obtain damages, but to establish a legal right. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s.

## POLICE.

**BURGLARY AND CAPTURE OF THE BURGLARS.**—At Lambeth Police office on Monday, Edward Sullivan and John Murphy, two notorious characters, were charged with burglariously breaking into the Gun Tavern, in St. George's-fields. Mr. Charles Pitcher, the landlord of the Gun Tavern, in Lambeth road, deposed, that on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, he closed his house, and having secured all the doors as usual, retired to rest. At about three o'clock on the following morning he was awoken by a violent knocking at his front door by police constable 69 L. He hastened down stairs, when he found the bar door open and the things strewn about, and it was evident that the place had been regularly ransacked. He missed his great coat and a musical snuff-box from the bar, which were safe in the bar when he left it shortly after twelve o'clock, and observed that the cellar door, which had been closed, was open. He admitted the police by the front door, but by this time the thieves made their escape. In reply to the questions of Mr. Henry, Mr. Pitcher said that he had himself secured all the doors before going to bed, and had taken the till up stairs with him. He had, however, left his pocket-book in his great-coat pocket, and in it a bill of exchange, and various memorandums of no particular value. The coat, with the pocket-book in the pocket, had been found by the police in the cellar, and the musical snuff-box had subsequently been found in the dust-bin of one of his neighbours, a few doors off. Was certain the musical box produced was his property, and he had seen it safe on the mantel-piece at twelve o'clock on Saturday night.

Police-constable 69 L deposed that between the hours of three and four o'clock on Sunday morning he was on duty in the Lambeth road, and on passing the Gun Tavern observed a light inside. This being unusual, he listened for some minutes in front, when he heard something hard drop on the floor, which he had no doubt was the lock of the bar door when forced off, and also hearing footsteps, he at once suspected that there were thieves in the house. Of this fact he was confirmed by observing a mark which he had placed on the cellar flap removed, and he in consequence whistled, when police constable L 125 came to him. He was then returning to the house, when he saw the prisoner Sullivan with his head above the cellar flap, but the moment he observed them he drew it back, and so closed the flap that neither he nor his brother officer could move it. Sullivan at that time had no hat on, and he (witness) saw him sufficiently to be able to swear positively to his identity. Other constables came up at the time, and suspecting the thieves would make their escape by the back way, he desired them to go round to the rear, in the Westminster-road. At this time Mr. Pitcher opened the door and admitted him, when he went into the cellar and found, as he had suspected, that the prisoners had effected their escape by the back. Witness, with the assistance of a ladder, got over 18 walls, many of them over ten feet high, and which was the only way the prisoners could have made their escape, and was told that two men were in the custody of his brother officer, and on their way to the station house.—Samuel Hackaday, 178 L, deposed that about half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, while on duty in Blackfriars-road, he heard the springing of a rattle in the Lambeth road, and suspecting some robbery, he had been committed there, and knowing the locality, he ran to a part of the Westminster-road where there were some cottages, and where he thought it likely the thieves would have effected their escape from the backs of the houses in Lambeth-road. He was not there many minutes when he saw Murphy on the lids of one of the cottages, and he (witness) jumped up and laid hold of him, and they both came to the ground together. Aware that a number of bad characters were in the neighbourhood, witness drew his staff, when Murphy said, "Don't ill-use me; there are four of us." Witness asked, "Where are they?" and before he had time to answer, he (witness) saw the prisoner Sullivan coming in the same direction that Murphy had come. He called to him while on the lids, and while holding Murphy, to come down. Sullivan replied that he would give himself up if he would not beat him with his staff. Sullivan was then coming down, but in doing so slipped, and dropped into a water-butt. Murphy at this time made a desperate effort to get off, by slipping through his coat and waistcoat, and did get from his hold, but he soon secured him a second time, and dragged him alongside the water-butt which Sullivan was in, and held them both until assistance came to him, and they were removed to the station-house. On searching Sullivan, he found upon him a box of silent matches, three cigars, one of which had been lit, and 64d. in copper. Murphy had only a knife, and when at the station-house, requested witness to get him his shoes, which he would find in a yard close to where he had been taken, and there he found them. The hat of Sullivan had also been found, as also a handkerchief which he owned, and the musical box belonging to the prosecutor. On searching the lodgings of Sullivan, he found a number of files, of a peculiar description, which he had very little doubt were used for preparing skeleton-keys, though the prisoner had described himself as a poulterer.—Mr. Henry thought the case quite clear against the prisoners, and he thought the police, particularly 178 and 69, had acted exceedingly well in the matter.—The prisoners were remanded.

**EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.**—On Monday two boys, named Henry Eden and Francis Johnson, of the ages of twelve and fourteen years, were charged at the TOWN-HALL, WINDSOR, with having broken open a tin box, containing monies belonging to the mother and brother of Eden, and stolen the whole of its contents, amounting to £1 18s. It appeared that the boys left Windsor as soon as they had effected the robbery, and returned, penniless, on Saturday, the day after the execution of Tawell, at Aylesbury. On being apprehended, the boy Eden admitted that he had broken open the box, by forcing the staple of the padlock, and taken the money, in order to enable him to go to Aylesbury, "to see the Quaker hung!" Aylesbury is upwards of thirty miles from Windsor. They were committed.

**THE BILL-DISCOUNTING SYSTEM.**—At MARLBOROUGH-STREET, on Tuesday, Basil Cochrane Willis, a fashionably-dressed young man, about 25 years of age, was charged with obtaining fraudulent possession of a bill of exchange from Mr. Edmund Lyons Hearn, of 9, Pall Mall East, under the following circumstances:—The prosecutor stated that he was in possession of two promissory notes of Mr. J. Mytton, one of £600, and one for £500, both dated March 10, 1845, payable in four months, on which he had advanced the sum of £800 in money and checks. A gentleman of the name of Anderson called upon him on the evening of the 25th of March, and in consequence of information received from him, complainant was induced to call upon the defendant, who stated that Mr. Mytton was about to take up the bills, and upon that representation complainant was induced to give up the bills to the defendant. He had not since been able to recover the bills or their value.—Mr. Lane, solicitor, who appeared for the accused, contended that it was a mere scheme to get possession of property which had been fraudulently obtained, and was therefore justifiable; that Willis was but the agent of a Mr. Sutton, who was employed by Mytton to recover the bills, for which no value had been received. He called Mr. John Fox Fitzgibbon Mytton, who stated that he had received a letter from Messrs. Smith and Co., of Great Marlborough-st., offering to discount bills for him; that he called and saw Mr. Smith, who stated that he was to see the person that evening who was to cash the bills, and appointed the following day to meet him. He called accordingly, and gave bills to Smith to the amount of £1,700. Mr. Smith saying that he should receive the money on the morrow, but he never got one farthing value for them. He then employed Mr. Sutton to recover them. Had not employed Mr. Willis, and never heard of Mr. Hearn's name in the transaction. Mr. Lane called Sutton and Goldsmith, the other two parties engaged in the affair, but they not answering to their names, Mr. Malby held the defendant to bail in securities to the amount of £1,000 to appear that day week.

**BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CARDIFF.**—On Wednesday week, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the house of the Misses Vaughan, who conduct a ladies' boarding-school, in Crockettstown, Cardiff, was broken into, and a silver sugar tongs stolen therefrom. A young lady, named Fowler, a governess in the establishment, hearing footsteps, and having repeatedly called out "who is there?" the noise still continuing, opened her bed-room door, and with great courage proceeded to the drawing-room, on entering which she was horrified at the appearance of the ruffian, who, on being questioned by Miss Fowler, discharged a pistol at her. She miraculously escaped, a slug having lodged in the door close to her. Still possessing her presence of mind, she rushed back to her room, locked the door, and commenced ringing the alarm bell, which, with the report of the pistol, awoke the inmates of the house, and the miscreant lost no time in making his escape, and taking with him only the article of plate mentioned.

**DEATH FROM A SPLINTER IN THE THUMB.**—Mr. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday, at the Bell, Basinghall-street, on the body of Rebecca Barrett, aged sixty two, housekeeper to Mr. Carrett, solicitor, of No. 10, in the above street. On Easter Sunday the deceased was splitting a piece of wood to light the fire, when a splinter ran into the fleshy part of her left thumb. She extracted a piece of it, and thought the next day that the remainder was drawn out by a linseed meal poultice, the pain was so much alleviated. The slight puncture caused by the splinter healed in a day or two, but the arm, up to the shoulder, became exceedingly painful. She would, however, have no medical advice, merely using a lotion of goulard water, until the whole of the arm mortified, and on Saturday last she died. Verdict, "Accidental death."



## ROZEN FOUNTAIN AT NEW YORK.

Our illustration represents one of the most beautiful effects of the late severe weather at New York—the celebrated Fountain on the Bowling Green, whose limpid waters were for several days in “icy bonds,” during the late frost. The Bowling Green is nearly the first spot on which the European lands in New York: there formerly stood here a statue of George III., which, in the fury of the revolution, was torn down, and presented to the British soldiers in the shape of bullets. There are several fountains in New York, but that on the Bowling Green is, to our artist's taste, the finest, though somewhat peculiar, it being an imitation of a heap of overhanging rocks: its height is about 25 feet, over which the water falls most picturesquely.

In taking leave of the American winter, we may observe that our own country has experienced a kindred severity. The meteorological observations made at the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick show the late winter to have been the most protracted and severe for many years past. From the 1st of December the mean temperature was 34 deg., being lower than that of any similar period in the present century, with the exception of that of 1813-14, when it was 1½ deg. lower. March exhibited a lower mean than any similar month since 1797; and the mean of February was lower than that of any in the present century, being 33 deg. 12 min., or 8 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of December was 33 deg. 4 min., or nearly 7 deg. below the average.

## SWITZERLAND.

The news from Switzerland, given in the French papers, and received from other sources, is of a threatening character. It is even reported that one of the cantons was in movement, and about to make an attack.

The *Journal des Débats* says it is learned from Geneva that the free corps have made their first move. In the evening of the 29th, the Bâle country volunteers are said to have taken two cannon and a quantity of ammunition from the arsenal of Leichthal, and with them joined the free corps of Aarau. It was generally reported that Lucerne was to be attacked on the 30th, on which day the volunteers of Soleure were also to march. The Government of Berne had, on its part, taken energetic measures for preventing the free corps of that canton from leaving it. It is certain that the Radical Committee at Aarau has been in permanent sitting for the last fortnight, and has publicly enrolled the refugees from Lucerne, and volunteers from other cantons. In the cantons of Argau, Berne, Soleure, and Bâle-country, no obstacle has been thrown in the way of men moving to join the free corps, and who were easily recognised by the shape of their hats and their arms, which they conveyed in carts. On the other hand, the Government of

Argau is restrained by the fear that during the excursion of its volunteers the Catholics may rise. The Vorort had also called out the whole of the federal contingent, and had taken measures to mobilise the Landsturm. The first battalion of the Austrian troops, intended to form a corps of observation on the Voralberg frontier of Switzerland, had arrived at Feldkirch. The Grand Council of Lucerne has been convoked to deliberate upon the amnesty.

Accounts from Zurich state, that on the 27th ult. the Executive

is on the alert. The Lieutenant of Gendarmerie went out yesterday with four mounted men, on the Behobia road, and has not yet returned. A fruitless search has been made during the whole of the last month, for the Carlist Major-General Zavala, who is believed to have passed several times lately secretly through Bayonne. It is affirmed that military clothing is being made surreptitiously.”

It is stated from Madrid that 27 persons had been arrested, charged with participation in an “Esparterist” conspiracy.

Council and the cantonal authorities had assembled on receipt of despatches from the canton of Lucerne. Their contents, however, had not transpired, but it was understood that the Vorort had been requested to order the Government of Argau to dissolve the free corps encamped on the frontiers of Lucerne, evidently with the intention of invading this last canton. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at Berne. General Sonnenberg, after the adjournment of the Federal Diet, had resigned his seat in the Executive Council of Lucerne, but on the 26th he came back on that resolution, which he regarded as incompatible with military honour at so critical a moment. Two battalions of the federal contingent were called out by the Government of Schwyz on the 26th.

## SPAIN.

Letters from the North of Spain give some particulars of an attempt at a Carlist insurrection on the 24th ult., at Berga, a small town of Upper Catalonia, situated between Solsona, Puycerda, and Seu d'Urgel, which the Carlists, during the last civil war, surrounded with field-works, to save it from being taken by a *coup de main*. It was the seat of the Central Junta of Catalonia, and there expired the insurrection in 1840, when Espartero arrived in pursuit of Cabrera. A letter from Bayonne of the 28th ult. says:—

“A private letter, from a Carlist source it is true, confirms the announcement of the Pronunciamiento of Berga. This correspondent says, that the band of Tristany has considerably increased, and that the Captain-General Concha has gone out personally in pursuit of it. During the last six months more than 300 of the Carlist officers who followed Don Carlos into France have returned into Catalonia and Aragon, some availing themselves of the amnesty, and others entering clandestinely. Most of them are endeavouring to enlist followers. Pep del Oli, a celebrated Carlist partisan of Catalonia, has appeared at the head of a band of more than 100 men, on the heights, between Catalonia and Aragon. This Pep del Oli is a quondam captain of the Christina army, who deserted to the Carlists during the last war, and is represented to be both an intrepid and an enlightened officer.

“Balmaseda has been falsely stated to have entered Spain. One of his friends has received a letter from him, dated at St. Petersburg, February 23. The whole of our police



FROZEN FOUNTAIN, BOWLING-GREEN, NEW YORK.

## BARBADOES.

The destruction by fire of the principal portion of Bridgetown, the capital of Barbadoes, was detailed in our journal of the 15th ult. By the courtesy of Mr. George Rutherford, H. M. Customs, Grenada, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed view, from a sketch by our obliging Correspondent. It shows the island from Carlisle Bay, the principal, and, indeed, almost the only anchorage, where the merchant-vessels load and discharge their cargo, the sugar being brought from other parts of the island in small open vessels called droghers. Carlisle Bay is quite open to the westward, but sheltered by a projecting tongue

of land, called Needham's Point, from the trades-wind of the Atlantic swell; and, except in the case of a hurricane, may be considered a secure port.

Bridgetown lies at the south-west end of the island; it is two miles in length, and half a mile wide. Though irregularly built, it contains many very handsome houses, and a large square adorned with a good statue of Lord Nelson, who is a great favourite in the West Indies. It contains a spacious cathedral, its towers scarcely rising above the roof, for fear of hurricanes, for which reason, also, the churches are without steeples. There are several chapels, schools for whites and

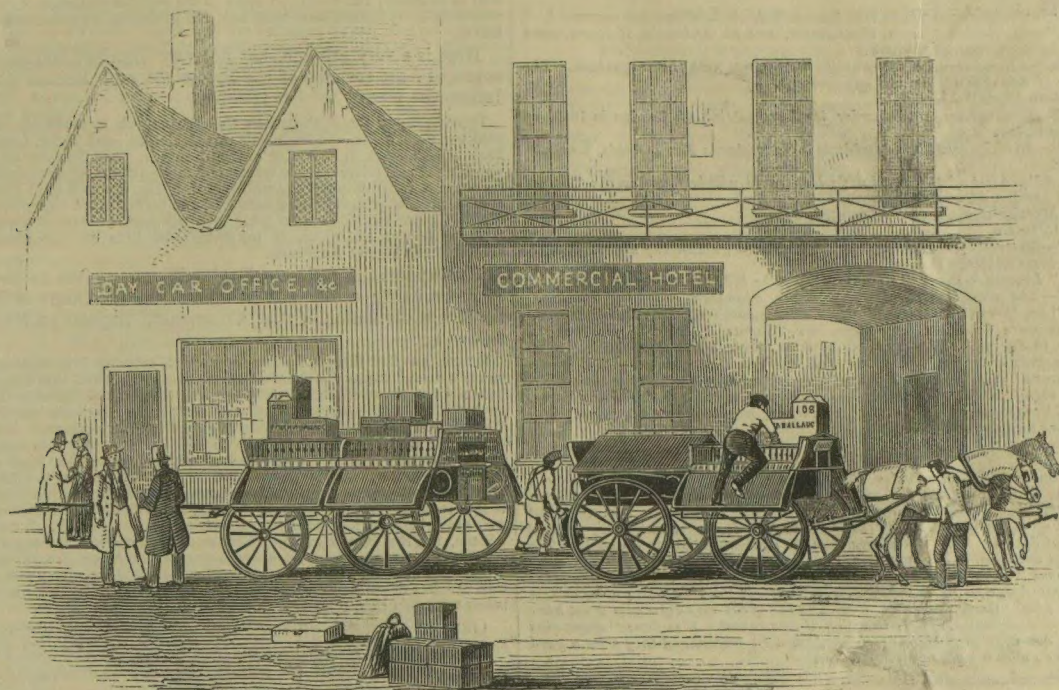
blacks; also a college, literary and scientific societies, &c. Besides Bridgetown, there are three towns of smaller note, called Oistins, St. James's and Speights.

Barbadoes is the most eastern of the Caribbee Islands, and the most ancient of the British settlements in these seas; it is quite detached from the chain, being 80 miles eastward of St. Vincent, the nearest island. It lies N.W. and S.E., and is of an oval form—15 miles long, and 10 broad in the widest part. Nature has fortified its coasts with a coral reef, which runs off all the eastern and northern side of the island; the other parts of the coast have been fortified at great expense.



BARBADOES, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.





TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRELAND IN 1845.—GETTING READY.

## PRESENT LOCOMOTIVE COMMUNICATION IN IRELAND.

The progressive improvements of each succeeding age materially alter the systems which they find in existence. We give in our present number a couple of engravings, illustrative of the mode of travelling now generally pursued all over the Southern and Western, and part of the North-western districts of Ireland, by means of the public cars of Mr. Charles Bianconi. The original establishment of those peculiar vehicles, which emanated solely from that gentleman, completely revolutionized all the old customs with respect to journeying from one place to another in that country. They are, in turn, perhaps in less than a quarter of a century hence, fated to be superseded totally by railroads. Such is the fate of all sublimity things.—*Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Up to about the period of the Battle of Waterloo, the public accommodation for travelling in Ireland was of a very limited character. It was confined chiefly to a few mail and day coaches, running "few and far between," and that only on the great main lines of road, from some of the more important cities to Dublin. In those days a journey to the capital from the provinces, was an event in the life of ordinary people. Men about visiting England settled their affairs and made their wills, previously to starting on such a momentous expedition. The nobles and the opulent gentry of the land travelled in their own equipages; the rich posted it; the comfortable amongst the middling classes went in their inside jaunting-cars, a machine indigenous to the country; and the poor were almost always compulsorily pedestrian way-farers, except they got "a lift on the road," from a chance carrier going to the metropolis for, or returning from it with, "goods," as all kinds of merchandise were popularly termed. Occasionally, indeed, his ranks were sometimes, by fortuitous circumstances, made obligatory passengers by the coaches aforesaid; but to secure a seat, either "inside or out," required in these times no trifling precautions and pre-arrangement. There was to be an epistolary requisition to the agent at the nearest town through which the conveyance passed, often a very considerable distance off, to engage the necessary places some week or ten days previous. Then there was a reply to be waited for; the chances of "room" or "no room" to be calculated on; and finally, having gone through all these preliminary stages for the engagement of a berth in the stage, there was an additional drive of many miles across "out-of-the-way places," and at "out-of-the-way hours," to the most contiguous point by which the very difficultly-accessible machine took its way. Such was travelling in Ireland thirty years ago. Such was the state of things, for which the enterprise, intelligence, and acute observation of Mr. Bianconi prompted him to seek a remedy; and his present Car Establishment was the gradual result.

It would be perfectly supererogatory to dilate here upon the many extensive sound advantages accruing from that establishment. We shall only give a few statistical details, which will convey to our readers some notion of its extent. Its utility must be obvious to all, when we add that along almost all the lines, by which those cars pass, they travel three or four times a day, backwards and forwards, at stated hours, and are generally as filled with passengers, parcels, and luggage, as they can conveniently be. Our illustrations will render any description of the vehicles themselves needless; and it will be sufficient here to add, merely that the size of the cars, and number of horses, vary proportionately to the exigencies of the different routes.

At the meeting of the British Association, which was held in Cork, in the August of the year 1843, Mr. Bianconi was called upon to furnish an explanatory account of the extent and details of his concern, as well as a short sketch of its commencement and progress. A short extract from what he delivered on that occasion will show at one view more clearly and succinctly to our readers, than any language we could use, the nature and magnitude of the establishment:—

"In July, 1815," observed Mr. Bianconi, "I started a car for the convenience of passengers from Clonmel to Cahir, which I subsequently extended to Tipperary and Limerick. At the end of the same year I started another car from

Clonmel to Cashel and Thurles; and from Clonmel to Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford (and subsequently, he might have also said, from Clonmel to Kilkenny); and I have since extended this establishment, including the most insulated localities—namely, from Longford to Ballina and Belmullet, which is 201 miles north-west of Dublin; from Athlone to Galway and Clifden, 183 miles due west of Dublin; from Limerick to Tralee and Cahirciveen, 233 miles south-west of Dublin, and numbering 110 vehicles, including mail coaches and different sized cars, capable of carrying from 4 to 20 passengers each, and travelling 8 or 9 miles an hour, at an average fare of 1½d. per mile for each passenger, and performing daily 3800 miles, passing through over 140 stations for the change of horses, consuming 3000 to 4000 tons of hay, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of oats annually, all of which are purchased in their respective localities."

He then went on to state, that with the exception of such portions of it as were in connection with the Post-office, or the Grand and Royal Canals, that establishment did not travel on Sabbath days. For this two reasons were assigned: the first was, "that the Irish, being a religious people, will not travel on business on Sundays;" and the second was, that his experience taught him he could work a horse eight miles a day for six days better than he could six miles for seven days in the week. In reply to a question from one of the members of the Association present, with regard to the number of men and horses in his employment, Mr. Bianconi further said, "that the number of horses was about 1200. There were about 110 drivers; and an estimate might be formed of the number of grooms engaged in his stables, from the fact that there were, as he before mentioned, about 140 stations for changing horses, in each of which there were from one or two to seven or eight men always occupied."

To these particulars, however, a few more might be appended, which we can ourselves supply from personal knowledge. It should be recollected that besides drivers, grooms, helpers, &c., there are, in over seventy of the principal cities, towns, villages, and hamlets through which these cars pass, regular agents appointed, all of whom, without exception, are men of great respectability and intelligence, and most of them even men of wealth. And it is a curious circumstance which has been remarked of the same establishment, that almost every individual in this latter capacity has invariably bettered his worldly condition very considerably, after his connection with it. Whether this be owing to an original judicious selection of persons who would have advanced their position in life by their prudence and integrity under any circumstances, or to a peculiar description of "luck" attached to the establishment (which is supposed in Ireland to be the case), or a mixture of both causes together, we do not take upon ourselves to assert; but we have heard the fact so stated, and there are many living instances of it.

Moreover, on the subject of the number of men employed about this concern, it may be further added, that there is, as we believe, in the town of Clonmel, which has always been the central point of the establishment, and in the neighbourhood of which the proprietor has for years resided, a factory for the manufacture and repair of vehicles and harness, and an hospital for sick or disabled horses. If, then, the number of coach and car builders, turners, carpenters, sawyers, painters, saddlers, wheelwrights, smiths, farriers, &c., who must be necessarily in constant employment in these last named departments, be added to those already enumerated, it must be seen that a very large number indeed is included within the range of this extensive and useful establishment.

One simple, but sage and unique principle, pervades the entire. Its efficacy is so obvious, in securing the proper discharge of all duties, that it is only astonishing it has not been more generally acted on in all large establishments. Its bene-

\* Assuming that the speaker meant Irish miles, it may be right to observe that the proportion between these and English is as 4 to 5; the Irish mile being about one quarter longer than the English statute mile.

fits are attested in many ways in this one. Its moral influence must at once be acknowledged. Its admirable effects in other points of view, in mere mundane matters of business, are strongly exemplified in the present instance. That principle is *truth*. Any man in the establishment ever convicted of a single deliberate falsehood, however trivial, is instantly dismissed, and never taken back. The mere enunciation of such a rule is sufficient. No dilution on it is needed. It convicts, at once, food for reflection, and a conviction of its wholesomeness.

In cases of accident, sickness, or old age, the men in this establishment, who had not forfeited their claims by any misbehaviour, receive their full wages during life; and after their death, their orphans are carefully looked after, and promoted to the service of the same in preference to others, if found fit and deserving. So popular too has been this establishment in the country, that its cars carrying the mails passed without the slightest molestation at all hours of the day and night, through the most disturbed districts at the worst of times.

The foregoing very brief history of this interesting establishment, may not be inopportune on the present occasion, and more especially when it is considered how, in the lapse of a few years, in case the projected system of railroads should be carried into full operation in Ireland, so extensive, and, in every sense so beneficial, an institution (for such it can justly be called) may be more or less materially affected by the introduction of that system. We shall treat of this important subject on a future occasion.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

## SIR THOMAS POTTER, FIRST MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

This distinguished person, a true example of the giant industry and activity of the manufacturing North, may be regarded as having founded the corporation of Manchester, and as having been for a series of years the leading inhabitant of that town. Sir Thomas Potter was born at Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, on the 5th of April, 1774; he was the third son of Mr. John Potter, who rented an extensive farm near Tadcaster, called Wingate Hill, and was, we believe, for those days, a more than usually skillful and successful agriculturist. Sir Thomas, when about sixteen years of age, began to assist his father in the management of the farm; and the



THE LATE SIR THOMAS POTTER.

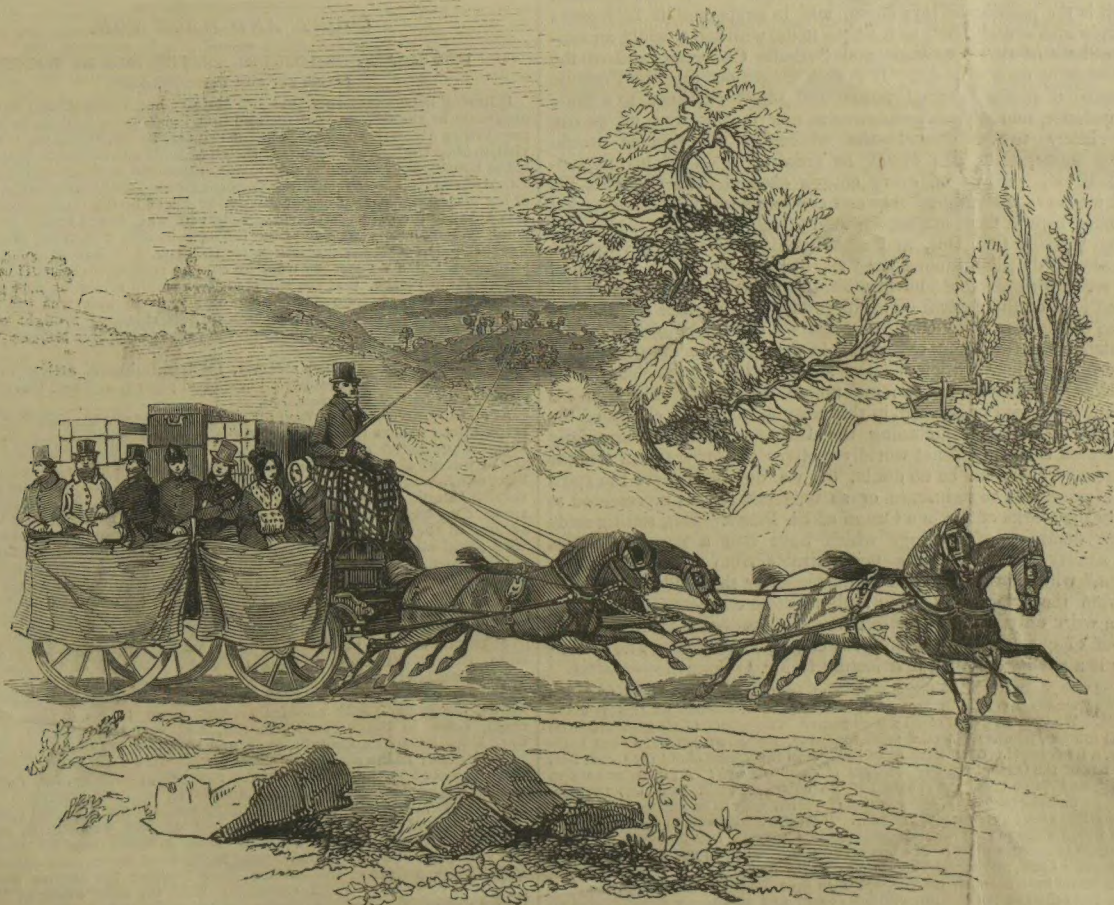
industry, energy, and perseverance which he afterwards displayed to such eminent degree in Manchester, were so successfully exerted at that time in his agricultural pursuits, that after a few years the farm was given up to his sole management, and it very soon became one of the most highly cultivated and productive in the county of York. Sir Thomas gaining the prizes for superior husbandmanship at two different agricultural meetings. Notwithstanding his success in farming—an occupation most profitable during the first revolutionary war and so congenial to his taste, that he never entirely relinquished it—Sir Thomas had sufficient sagacity to perceive that Manchester offered a better field than a Yorkshire farm for the employment of his capital and the exertion of his talents; he had enterprise enough to embark in a sphere of action totally different from the one in which he had been engaged. In or about the year 1803 he joined his two brothers, William and Richard, who had previously settled in Manchester, and the three carried on business in partnership, under the firm of William, Thomas, and Richard Potter, at the warehouse, No. 45, Cannon-street, Manchester, a place which they occupied for many years, and in which they became exceedingly well known to all buyers frequenting the Manchester market. For a long period after his arrival in Manchester, Sir Thomas took no prominent part in politics either local, or general; but he devoted his care and labour to the management of his extensive mercantile concern, in order that his brother Richard, then a more ardent politician than himself, might be enabled to spare a large portion of his time for public business. Though always entertaining decided Whig, or rather Radical opinions, Sir Thomas contented himself with private expressions of them, until 1828, when he took part in the then stirring public business of Manchester. During the Reform contest he was a prominent actor in the memorable Lancashire election, and in the efforts made by other constituencies for the return of Reform candidates. After the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, Mr. Richard Potter was returned for the borough of Wigan; his absence from Manchester led Sir Thomas to busily engage in the local and general politics of the town and district. In obtaining and defending the much and long disputed Charter of Incorporation for the borough of Manchester, Sir Thomas was indefatigable, and he stood forward the most conspicuous among the supporters of that measure. As an acknowledgment for what he had done, he was not only elected first Mayor of Manchester, but his term of office was extended to a second year, during which he was knighted, on the 1st July, 1840; he was also a magistrate for the County-palatine of Lancaster. Until the time of his demise, Sir Thomas continued to take a leading part in Manchester politics.

In private life Sir Thomas Potter was distinguished by many excellent qualities; he was benevolent and charitable; upwards of twenty-five years ago, he, at his own expense, established a day-school at Ir-lams-o'-th'-Height, which of late has afforded beneficial education to about seventy boys and girls: this charity has latterly been known as "Lady Potter's School." Sir Thomas's health declining, he went, during the last winter, to Hastings, in Sussex, but, deriving no benefit from the change, he returned a short time ago to Manchester, and expired at his seat, Buile-hill, near that town, on Thursday, the 20th ult., in his seventy-first year. His funeral, which took place on the following Thursday, was attended by most of the influential persons in the town and its neighbourhood, a long train of carriages escorting his remains to their place of rest in the cemetery, Hyde-road, Manchester.

Sir Thomas Potter married first, in 1808, the daughter of J. Palmer, Esq., of York; and secondly, in 1812, a daughter of Thomas Bayley, Esq., of Manchester, by whom he leaves issue.

## ADMIRAL POULDEN.

This gallant officer was born in 1766, and early in life adopted the naval profession, in which his career has been highly distinguished. After some assiduous preliminary service, he was present in the actions of the 9th, 12th, and 19th of April with Lord Rodney, in the war ending in 1783: he was at that period a lieutenant. He next appears actively engaged at the storming of Corsica, in co-operation with Sir John Moore, the object being to secure an anchorage for Lord Hood. In Lord Bridport's action off Brest, on the memorable 23rd of June, 1795, the captain and master of the *Irresistible* were wounded; lieutenant Poulnden took



TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH AND WEST OF IRELAND, IN 1845.—FULL PAGE.



the direction, and captured the enemy's ship opposed to his own. This service made him commander. Being afterwards conspicuous in the taking of Minorca, he was appointed by Sir John Duckworth to be superior of the arsenal there. For his assistance in the capture of the French fleet, which had escaped from Brest into the Mediterranean, he was raised to the rank of post captain by Lord St. Vincent. After five years further service rendered to the British army at Lisbon, he returned to England, and was there gazetted Rear-Admiral of the Red. He died on the 16th of March, at his residence, Richmond-hill, Clifton, aged 79.

#### PHILIP JOHN MILES, ESQ., OF LEIGH COURT.

This gentleman, one of the "merchant princes of Great Britain," was at the head of a commercial establishment in Bristol, as large as any in the kingdom, and by far the largest in that part of the country where it flourished. The advantages to the city of Bristol, arising from the business of Mr. Miles alone, have been great. This business he inherited from his father, William Miles, Esq., also an eminent merchant and banker, and he maintained it, especially that portion relating to the West India trade, in all its prosperity, until the very period of his decease. He has died immensely rich.

In politics a Conservative, Mr. Miles, for many years, sat in Parliament for Corfe Castle, until the disfranchisement of that borough by the Reform Act. He was elected, in 1835, member for Bristol; and, in 1837, was succeeded in the representation of that city by his eldest son, the present member. Mr. Miles had much public spirit and liberality; he was a willing contributor to all the great local undertakings which of late years have sprung up in Bristol. He gave much in charity, without ostentation; and many a large sum, enclosed in a blank cover, found its way from him to the friendless and destitute, leaving the grateful recipient to guess whence it came. The habits of Mr. Miles were most regular: he devoted a certain number of days in each week to his business in Bristol, and the remainder to his grounds, gardens, and estates, many hundred acres of which, merely assisted by a bailiff, he farmed himself. His patronage of the fine arts is attested by Leigh Court, and its rare and beautiful collections—a living monument to his memory. Mr. Miles died on the 24th ultimo, in his 72nd year. He had married first, soon after coming of age, the sister of Col. Whitcomb, of Kirklington, Notts; and secondly, a daughter of S. Peach, Esq., of Tockington, and leaves, with other issue, Philip W. S. Miles, Esq., his heir, M.P. for Bristol, and William Miles, Esq., of King's Weston, M.P. for East Somersetshire, who has married a daughter of John Gordon, Esq., of Bristol.

#### THE EARL OF ROMNEY.

Charles Marsham, Earl of Romney, Viscount Marsham, Baron Romney, and a Baronet, was born on the 22nd November, 1777, and inherited, on the 1st March, 1811, the honours of the old and respectable house of Marsham, from his father, who was the first earl. In politics, Charles, second Earl of Romney, was a moderate Whig, meddling, however, at any time, but little in state affairs, and of late years never interfering at all. The last act which broke into this retirement from public life was a journey his lordship took to Oxford, to add his *placet* to that of the majority who voted for the degradation of Mr. Ward. The Earl was President of the Marine Society, and Vice-President of the Society of Arts. He passed most of his time at his seat, "The Mote," near Maidstone, encouraging the trading interests of that town, and giving abundant work to the poor. This he was enabled to do, from his taste for building, and making other improvements on his estate: the number of labourers and artisans he employed were considerable.

His lordship married first, the 9th September, 1806, Sophia, daughter of the late William Morton Pitt, Esq., cousin of the first Lord Rivers; this lady died the 9th September, 1812, and he married, secondly, the 9th February, 1832, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of John, second Viscount Sydney, and widow of George James Cholmondeley, Esq. By the first marriage he leaves, with four daughters, a son and successor, Charles, now Earl of Romney, who is married to Margaret, daughter of the fourth Duke of Buccleuch, and has issue. By his second marriage the late earl leaves also a son. His lordship's death, which was nearly sudden, being caused by a paralytic stroke, took place at the Mote, on Saturday the 29th ultimo, in the 68th year of his age.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 6.—Second Sunday after Easter.

MONDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.

TUESDAY, 8.—John, King of France, died in captivity in England, 1364.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—Battle of Toulon, 1814.

THURSDAY, 10.—Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.

FRIDAY, 11.—Canning born, 1779.

SATURDAY, 12.—America discovered, 1492.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending April 12.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	2 17 2 37 2 55 3 14 3 31 3 47 4 4 4 21 4 37 6 3 5 11 5 29				

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- A. H. L., "Blanford, Dorset.—Under consideration.  
 "P. L. G."—Hog.  
 "W. C." Portadown.—We are not in possession of the details of the invention of the "artificial arm."  
 "V. Quartus"—Ineligible.  
 "Emilius"—We can scarcely, with propriety, reply to the questions of our correspondent, without touching upon private history. Mr. James's Christian names are George Prince Regent.  
 "B. Z. X."—The transfer would be valid.  
 "A. B. C."—The notice depends upon the agreement of the parties, and the custom of the district.  
 "E. E. W." is thanked; but we have not room for the fresco sketch.  
 "Miles Navalis" complains that Rotherham, Lord Collingwood's Captain in the Royal Sovereign, at the battle of Trafalgar, lies buried in a common turf grave, without a memorial of any description, in Bilderstone churchyard, near Hadleigh, Suffolk.  
 "Jack Brown."—See our journal of to-day.  
 "Cruskhanks"—The mails for the Mediterranean are made up twice in each month: on the 3rd morning of the month, and on the Thursday morning nearest to the 15th. The Canada mails are made up on the 3rd and 18th of each month, except in winter, and then on the 3rd only.  
 "A. G. S."—Try Mears and Co., Bellfounders, Whitechapel.  
 "An Inconstant Reader," Dublin, wishes us to correct an error in our journal, in stating a brochure to have been presented to Miss Helen Fawcett by the Royal Dublin Society; whereas the gift emanated chiefly from the Royal Irish Academy.  
 "Ashton," Glasgow.—We do not reply to questions as to a lady's age.  
 "T. A. C."—Eskmills.—Dr. Rogel's address is Royal Society, Somerset House.  
 "Vox." Cork.—Mr. Templeton, for some years, was one of the Drury-lane company.  
 "Keechmaniton."—Cooper, the American novelist, resides in the United States.  
 "Alph." is thanked. The execution of Thurtell took place in 1824 the murder of Wear on October 21, 1823.  
 "A Constant Subscriber," Faversham.—A Justice of the Peace is an Esquire.  
 "A Constant Reader," Leicester, should address at the General Post Office, and name the last residence remembered.  
 "P. U. T."—Henry Kirke White was born at Nottingham, March 21, 1785: his poems were published in London in 1807.  
 "S. Y. S."—Clapton.—Not at present.  
 "J. R."—Rotherhithe, must be in error; the Board of Trade do not grant patents.  
 "J. Z. A. C."—Wanstend.—The railway employed in building the Houses of Parliament is engraved in No. 7 of our journal. Any number may be sent post free by remitting the amount to our office.  
 "J. B."—See our present number.  
 "F. C. R."—Brenford.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat race is fully described in No. 151 of our journal.  
 "A Constant Reader." Stoke Newington.—The Evening Melodies in our journal are original, but have not been set to music. There is no work by Mr. Dickens now in course of publication.  
 "W. M."—Shottley Bridge.—Lord Huntingtower is the only son of Earl Dysart.  
 "G. M." should write to the Secretary of the British Institution, Pall-mall.  
 "F. R. S." City.—Of course, the Post-office clerk will not deliver an unpaid letter unless they receive the amount of the postage.  
 "A Correspondent" will find a view in the Oregon Territory in No. 43 of our journal. A correct map of the country may be had of Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.  
 "A Subscriber." Sligo.—M. Thiers' "History of the Consulate and the Empire" was published in Paris about a month since.  
 "Inquirer," Belfast.—By order, of any bookseller.  
 "P. R."—The subject shall not be lost sight of.  
 "A Correspondent," Birmingham.—See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for the time of the transit of the planet Mercury.

- "A Subscriber."—The returns of the duties paid to Government by the different fire offices are printed periodically, and may, probably, be obtained at any office.  
 "A. D."—The statement as to Mr. Ducrow's death is altogether incorrect.  
 "G. M."—St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, and St. Andrew's, Holborn, were built by Sir Christopher Wren.  
 "Sturria."—Remuneration for contributions varies with the magazines. The battle of Aboukir was a naval engagement.  
 "American Facts."—Ineligible.  
 "T. C."—Birmingham, should order the Large Print of London in 1842, of any bookseller.  
 "F. R."—Miss Joanna Baillie's address is Hampstead; Mr. Liston's, Knights-bridge.  
 "A. N. A."—A list of Prince Albert's Household will be found in the "Illustrated London Almanack."  
 "Edw. Mordant Spencer."—Accepted.  
 "C. C. C."—No.  
 "J. A."—Moderate but regular practice under the guidance of a good master. There is no nostrum that we know of.  
 "R. C."—Lincoln.—Declined with thanks. The MS. lies at our office.  
 "C. S."—The arms of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard Bearer of England, were "Sa, three lions passant in bend, double cotised, arg.;" and the same ensigns were borne by his father, Sir Thomas Browne, of Bechworth Castle, in Surrey. "Per che. gu. and sa, three hinds tripping or." were the bearings of Brown, alias Weare, of Denford, Berks, and Boston, Wilts.  
 "Ignoramus" is informed that the figures 116 and 132 marked for the metro-nome signify nothing unless accompanied by a minim, crochet, or quaver, &c. The metronome itself will give every information on the subject. Mr. Canning died in 1826.  
 The answer of "The Withered Heart," we regret to say, will not answer at all.  
 "Kremlin."—"A Correspondent," at Oundle, states that the Tsar Kolokol, or King of Bells, at Moscow, was mounted on a granite foundation within the Kremlin, in 1837, by order of the present Emperor. The fragment broken off by the fall from its tower at the fire, is placed beside it. Our informant does not think it has ever been in contemplation to recast it. The bell was undisturbed in September, 1843, when our correspondent saw it.  
 "Aquatics," Huntingdon.—The weights carried by the wager boats in the late Oxford and Cambridge match were, Oxford, 103 st. 12 lbs.; Cambridge, 101 st. 9 lbs. Our observation applied to the effect this difference must have had upon the craft in which it was rowed. It is true "cozswains do not count in the weight of a crew," but we apprehend they have a good deal to do with a boat's draft of water.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1845.

THE world having seen the Rev. Sydney Smith quietly inurned—having paid a just tribute of admiration to his talents, and regretted that they could no longer, with a touch like that of the spear of Ithuriel, expose an imposture or an abuse to the contempt of mankind at large—scarcely expected to have another manifestation from that shrewd and witty spirit; the "Alas! poor Yorick!" so universally breathed above his grave, was supposed to have ended all, and to have closed the account of gratitude due to one who, by means of powers vouchsafed to few, had done much in his day and generation for the good of all. But it has not been so; a "Fragment" has just been published, containing the Reverend Gentleman's opinions on the condition of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. It was the last work in which he was engaged; interrupted in its progress by disease, and altogether stayed by the hand of death, it is now given to the world imperfect and incomplete, the part which is published not having undergone that revision which would, doubtless, have pruned it of some sallies rather out of keeping with the subject, and which would have disappeared could his judgment have checked what the impulse of the moment produced. But still it is stamped with the impress of his mind, and full of the characteristics of his style. Acute, rife with odd and eccentric images and combinations of things and ideas—shrewd, but somewhat worldly, and not marked by any particular elevation of thought, either as to human motives or spiritual matters, or the spiritual office—it is a production that will be extensively read for its own merits, and still more extensively, perhaps, because it is certainly the last emanation from "the spirit that's gone," and can now have no successor.

It is a plea *more suo* in defence of an endowment of the Catholic Church in Ireland, founded throughout on temporal, political, and state reasons; it is expedient, and therefore it ought to be done; all questions of principle, all points of theological difference are quite put aside. His main positions are these—the Catholics of Ireland are seven or eight millions in number, and have in their hands a proportionate share of political power and social influence; over them the ministers of their religion have a decided, and not an unnatural controul; those ministers by the present state of things are made wholly dependent on the people, and are thus compelled to follow the popular tide of feeling, or lose their position and influence; and that popular feeling, it cannot be denied, has long been one inimical to the present, and indeed the past Governments of this country. Why, says Mr. Sydney Smith, should this be so? Take the Priests into the pay of the State, and you make them the instruments of the State, instead of its enemies; with an endowed Catholic Church, the Government in every parish in Ireland would have "a servant feed," instead of a hostile agitator. Such is the position he lays down, and in support of it he reasons sharply and acutely, but, as it seems to us, with too worldly an estimate both of the Protestant and Catholic Churches, and of the ministers in each of them. If it should turn out that the Catholic Priesthood prefer political power and social influence to a State competence, and refuse an endowment not yet, nor, from all we can see, likely to be offered—the whole of his scheme would prove inoperative. He would be quite right in all his reasoning, if all pastors of every church entered on a religious life as a means of securing an easy and comfortable maintenance; but we must believe there are among men of all professions higher and purer motives than this, and that the minds of all clergymen are not always dwelling among the "Fleshpots." It is the blemish of the writer's works that, having himself a not very spiritual or elevated idea of the clerical office, he produces the same idea in the mind of the reader, by employing his wit to place ministers (of all denominations without exception) in the light of mere worldlings, entering on the avocation for the sake of its "good things," its "prizes," as they are called; and none have suffered more from his satire, expressed or implied, in this respect, than the clergy of the Church of England, including the Bishops, whom he especially delighted to assail. That worldly motives do intrude even into the sanctuary, there can be no doubt, but we do not believe the spirit of Mammon to be so intense or so universal as it is represented to be in the works of the late Canon of St. Paul's. But, setting aside these demerits of writings which have had a powerful effect on society, we will give a few extracts from this last "Fragment," which, brilliant as it is, is darkened by the shadow cast upon it from the tomb of its gifted author; those extracts are specimens of a work only, and their selection must not be considered as a proof of our adopting the opinions contained in them. The following is a portion of a familiar lecture to Mr. O'Connell:—

And now, dear Daniel, sit down quietly at Darrynane, and tell me, when the bodily frame is refreshed with the wine of Bordeaux, whether all this is worth while. What is the object of all government? The object of all government is roast mutton, potatoes, claret, a stout constable, an honest justice, a clear highway, a free chapel. What trash to be bawling in the streets about the Green Isle, the Isle of the Ocean! the bold anthers of Erin go bragh! A far better anthem would be Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go cabins that will keep out the rain, Erin go pantaloon without holes in them! What folly to be making eternal declamations about governing yourselves! If laws are good and well-administered, is it worth while to rush into war and rebellion in order that no better laws may be made in another place? Are you an Eton boy, who has just come out, full of Plutarch's Lives, and considering in every case how Epaminondas or Philopomen would have acted, or are you, our own dear Daniel, drilled in all the business and bustle of life? I am with you heart and soul in my detestation of all injustice done to Ireland. Your priests shall be fed and paid, the liberties of

your church be scrupulously guarded, and in civil affairs the most even justice be preserved between Catholic and Protestant. Thus far I am a thorough rebel as well as yourself; but when you come to the perilous nonsense of *repeal*, in common with every honest man who has five grains of common sense, I take my leave.

Here is a very graphic, but not very dignified comparison of the sources of the revenue of the Protestant and Roman Churches in Ireland:—

The revenue of the Irish Roman Catholic church is made up of half-pence, potatoes, rags, bones, and fragments of old clothes—and those, Irish old clothes. They worship often in hovels, or in the open air, from the want of any place of worship. Their religion is the religion of three-fourths of the population! Not far off, in a well-windowed and well-roofed house, is a well-paid Protestant clergyman, preaching to stools and hassocks, and crying in the wilderness; near him the clerk, near him the sexton, near him the sexton's wife—furious against the errors of Popery, and willing to lay down their lives for the great truths established at the Diet of Augsburg.

The support the "Young England" party gives to the proposal of re-assuming diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, and the recent discussion of the "Concordat," imparts an interest to the following:—

It turns out that there is no law to prevent entering into diplomatic engagements with the Pope. The sooner we become acquainted with a gentleman who has so much to say to eight millions of our subjects the better! Can anything be so childish and absurd as a horror of communicating with the Pope, and all the hobgoblins we have imagined of premonitions and outlawries for this contraband trade in piety? Our ancestors (strange to say wiser than ourselves) have left us to do as we please, and the sooner Government do, what they can do legally, the better. A thousand opportunities of doing good in Irish affairs have been lost, from our having no avowed and dignified agent at the Court of Rome. If it depended upon me, I would send the Duke of Devonshire there to-morrow, with nine chaplains and several tons of Protestant theology. I have no love of Popery, but the Pope is at all events better than the idol of Juggernaut, whose chaplains, I believe, we pay, and whose chariot, I dare say, is made in Long Acre. We pay £10,000 a-year to our ambassador at Constantinople, and are startled with the idea of communicating diplomatically with Rome, deeming the Sultan a better Christian than the Pope.

Our last quotation gives the reasons for which he wrote, and there can be no doubt that in all his works he was actuated by a sincere regard for the good of his country and the well-being of society:—

For advancing these opinions, I have no doubt I shall be assailed by Sacerdos, Vindex, Latimer, Yates, Clericus, Aruspex, and be called atheist, deist, democrat, smuggler, poacher, highwayman, Unitarian, and Edinburgh Reviewer! Still, I am in the right—and what I say requires excuse for being trite and obvious, not for being mischievous and paradoxical. I write for three reasons: first, because I really wish to do good; secondly, because if I don't write, I know nobody else will; and thirdly, because it is the nature of the animal to write, and I cannot help it. Still, in looking back, I see no reason to repent. What I have said ought to be done, generally has been done, but always twenty or thirty years too late; done, not of course, because I have said it, but because it was no longer possible to avoid doing it. Human beings cling to their delicious tyrannies, and to their exquisite nonsense, like a drunkard to his bottle, and go on till death stares them in the face. The monstrous state of the Catholic church in Ireland will probably remain till some monstrous ruin threatens the very existence of the empire, and Lambeth and Fulham are cursed by the afflicted people.

#### MONSIEUR VIDOCQ.

We have received the following letter from M. Vidocq:—

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

London, April 3, 1845.

SIR,—I only read to-day the flattering article which you were good enough to devote to me in the Number for the 29th March of your estimable Journal, and while I thank you for the eulogium you were so kind as to bestow on my character and my talents, I think it right to observe to you that your article contains the mention of some circumstances which, if true, would be calculated to deprive me of the esteem with which such of your countrymen as know me have been pleased to regard me.

I am convinced, Sir, that it is only because you have been misinformed that you accuse me of being a gambler and of having been confined in prison for debt, at St. Pelagie, in consequence of a derangement of my affairs, caused by losses at play, a passion which "I could not resist." I am also certain beforehand, that you will favourably receive the rectifications which form the object of this letter, to which I beg you to give a place in one of your early numbers.

I, like every other man, have my good qualities, and my defects are, perhaps, more numerous than my good qualities, but, thank God, I have never sacrificed myself to the demon of gambling. On the contrary, I have always been the most determined enemy of that fatal passion, and long before there was any idea at Paris of suppressing the dens of the Palais Royal, my reports to the Prefect of Police pointed out, almost daily, the evils to which those infamous establishments gave rise, and the necessity of suppressing them.

I was never confined for debt. My fortune, acquired by long and painful labour, is not, it is true, very considerable; but it is a competence. My property is, and always was, free from mortgage. In a word, such as it is, it is sufficient to enable me to satisfy immediately all well-founded demands which may be made upon me. Indeed, Sir, I have happily many debtors, and not a single creditor. I can do in London, what I have often had occasion to do in Paris, namely, defy any one in the world to assert that I am, or that I have been, his debtor.

My occupations, since I gave in my resignation of the office of "Chef de la Police de Sureté," have not been a mystery for anybody. After having been forced to abandon the useful establishment which I formed at St. Mandé, near Paris, in 1827 (an establishment in which, as you remark, men whose former conduct rendered them dangerous to society, found the means of procuring by their labour an honourable existence), because I was not able to continue it any longer without support from the Government, I established at Paris an office under the denomination of "Office of Universal Information;" an establishment which, at the present time, is in full activity, in spite of the numerous and unjust persecutions to which it has been subjected from my enemies.

This establishment has rendered to French and foreign commerce numerous and important services, by making known, at the appropriate moment, the industrious characters who have no other occupation than that of applying their industry. A tolerably large number of your countrymen, most distinguished for their fortune and their social position, with whom I have at different periods been connected, could, if necessary, attest the truth of what I here advance.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with the most perfect consideration, your very obedient, and very humble servant,

Vidocq.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

##### HER MAJESTY'S SOJOURN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT!

(From our own Correspondent.)

It having been announced that her Majesty had unexpectedly become the purchaser of the Osborne estate, and that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, would pay the island a visit, in order to give directions as to the alterations and improvements required to the house—at first the information was discredited, so many reports had previously been circulated respecting Osborne House having become the property of her Majesty, that little credence could be placed on the report when the fact was actually the case. The truth, however, was, in the course of the day, confirmed by letters received from the late owner, "That her Majesty had unexpectedly resumed negotiations for Osborne, and had since become the purchaser." On Wednesday week an express reached Osborne House, from Buckingham Palace, that the Royal visitors would arrive on Saturday, and remain till Tuesday following. Accordingly, everything was got in readiness, and on Thursday and Friday the various steamers brought over luggage for (according to the address on the packages) "Her Majesty, Osborne House, I. W."

On Friday the *Malmesbury* steamer, Captain Bulmore, arrived in the harbour with eight of her Majesty's horses and ponies, and two traveling carriages, with part of the household.

At an early hour on Saturday, all was bustle among the shipping, making preparations to give her Majesty a warm reception; and during the day the harbour presented a very animated scene, there being upwards of thirty sail of foreign shipping in the port of Cowes, comprising Hamburgs, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Oldenburgs, Saxons, Dutch, and Hanoverians. The various colours, both of signals and national ensigns, with which the respective vessels were decorated, had a very imposing effect; to add to which, several of the commanders had resolved to welcome "England's Queen" with Royal salutes, and it is a singular fact, that with the exception of the collier *Acorn*, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Queen*, and two or three smaller craft, there were no British vessels in the harbour to pay a similar respect. A fresh breeze from the northward and westward, and a brilliant sunshine throughout, gave the *tout ensemble* a regatta-like appearance—flags of every size and colour extended to the breeze.

At twenty minutes past two, the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* hove in sight, from Portsmouth, bearing the Royal standard at the main, which was immediately saluted by the Castle guns, also the Royal Yacht Squadron battery, with 21 guns from each. In about ten minutes afterwards, the Royal yacht *rounded to*, and came to an anchor in Cowes-roads, close to the harbour's mouth, and was saluted from the Hamburg ships *Francisca*, Captain Baur, and the *Phenix*, Captain Sohst, each with 21 guns; at the same time these vessels were gallantly dressed with signal flags, as were also the revenue cutters *Rose*, *Slag*, *Adelaide*, and *Petrel*, who, during the morning, had arrived, and taken up their positions. Shortly after having entered the same, the barge put off, and was steered along the Medina, under escort of the Customs' boat, in which was Mr. Henley, the tide surveyor of the port; also several boats from the revenue cutters. The Royal party arrived at the landing place fronting the Medina Hotel, and they were received by Lieut. Coppinger, R.N., the chief officer of the Coast Guard station, who had the honour to assist her Majesty into the carriage waiting there, the Coast Guard men forming the guard of honour. At ten



## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## FRIGHTFUL MURDER OF A WOMAN IN ST. GILES'S.

On Monday night a married woman, named Mary Brothers, but who had assumed the name of Tibb, was murdered at a house, No. 11, George-street, St. Giles's, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It appears that the poor woman, accompanied by a man, of course the perpetrator of the deed, went to the house in question, kept by —Hall, as the servant of a man named Grout, shortly after ten o'clock on Monday evening, and passing through an outer room or lobby entered a room on the ground floor. Hall himself was not at home at the time, but the women who were in the house, one of whom is the servant, and another, the wife of the landlord, had sufficient opportunity to become acquainted with the appearance of the murderer, so as to be able to speak to his identity. The parties had not remained in the house much longer than ten minutes, when a noise was heard by the landlady, which induced her to leave her apartment for the purpose of making inquiries as to its cause. In the passage she met the man who had been in company with the woman, and attempted to stop his progress towards the door by catching hold of the skirt of his coat, exclaiming at the same time, "What is the matter? what have you been doing to the girl?" The man, however, burst away from her grasp, and succeeded in making good his exit. She then entered the lobby, and the sight which met her eyes, caused her to give utterance to shrieks of "murder," which soon brought two policemen of the E division, one of whom, No. 64, was on duty at the neighbouring station-house, to the spot. Mr. Fitzgerald, a respectable surgeon, of Bloomsbury, was speedily in attendance. He states that on his arrival he was shown into a small room on the ground floor, and in one corner of it he found the murdered woman completely doubled up. On examination he found that she was dead. On endeavouring to lift the body up, he found the blood still pouring from a wound, large enough for him to place his hand in, passing from the back of the neck completely through to the front, dividing all the principal arteries. The wound from which the constable had drawn out the carving knife was deep, and the force of the blow had been so great that a large piece of the knife near the point had been broken by coming in contact with a bone. There were four other wounds about the neck and breast. The murdered woman was deluged with blood, and had evidently struggled violently with her cold blooded assassin, as on entering the bed room adjoining, Mr. Fitzgerald found blood on the bed, and also on the floor. The deceased's bonnet and shawl were lying on a chair; but in the room where the body was found there was nothing in the place but an old chest of drawers.

The hands of the unfortunate victim had also been much cut in her struggles to escape from her assassin. The instrument of this foul murder was a sharp-pointed carving knife, which was found with its point jagged and broken in one of the wounds of the victim, and which had been purchased but a few minutes previous to the perpetration of the deed at the shop of Mr. Oldham, cutler, a few doors from the corner of George-street. Mr. Oldham states that a man, whom both his daughter and himself will be able readily to recognise, came into his shop very shortly before ten o'clock on Monday evening, and asked to be shown some carving knives. Three were placed before him, and he selected one with a comparatively narrow blade and sharpened point. For this he paid 1s., and was hurriedly leaving the shop, when he was called back by Mr. Oldham, who asked him whether he would not have it wrapped up? On its being given by the man into his hands, Mr. Oldham set the edge, folded it in paper, and returned it to the customer, who took his departure. No one was with him, or, as to his (Mr. Oldham's) belief, waiting for him out side. Mr. Oldham adds, that he thought glanced across his mind, as his customer was leaving the shop, that the knife had been purchased for some bad purpose. The strange thing is, that Mr. Oldham states that the man who purchased the knife wore a hat, whereas the supposed murderer is represented by others as having a cap on his head.

The name by which the deceased woman has passed for some time is Tibb, but her real appellation is Brothers, she having married a man so called, from whom she had been for some time separated, it is supposed, in consequence of her misconduct, and who lives at No. 8, George-court, Grosvenor-square. He has two daughters residing with him, and has been for many years in the employment of the Messrs. Pratt and Hatfield, upholsters, in Brook street, Grosvenor-square. The mother of the murdered woman is named Prout, and resides at No. 19, East-street, Manchester-square.

A man named John Mellen, who was known to have lived with the deceased, was apprehended on Tuesday, but he was liberated, as both the women who were in the house where the murder was committed positively deny that he was the man who accompanied the deceased thither, and their testimony in the negative is confirmed by a policeman, who met the supposed murderer shortly after leaving the place, but who, being ignorant of the affair, of course permitted him to pass.

In addition to the above facts, we have learned that a man answering the description of the murderer had inquired for his victim on the same evening of some of her acquaintance, uttering threats which have been but too fearfully realized.

It seems that some months since the deceased woman caused her husband to be summoned before the magistrates at Marlborough street, on the ground of his having neglected to afford her the means of subsistence. The magistrates, however, decided that he was not bound to do so, in consequence of her misconduct. The following is an exact description of the supposed murderer, it is believed to have been gained from the woman who had stated that she had been addressed by a person whom she previously knew, and who made inquiries for the deceased, uttering threats, though rather in a jocular tone, against her:—He is said to be 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, of a pale or sallow complexion; he has black eyes, and dresses sometimes in a fustian jacket and dark trousers. He wears a black hat or a cap with a peak. At other times he appears in a dark velvet shooting jacket, and dark check trousers. He has the appearance of a costermonger.

The street in which this atrocious and savage act has been committed runs parallel with that portion of Bloomsbury-street, which, previously to the improvements in that neighbourhood, was called Plumtree-street, and the house in which the ill-fated woman lost her life is almost close to the back of Charlotte-street chapel. George-street forms a portion of what is well-known as the "Rookery," and is thickly inhabited by persons of the poorest, lowest, most abandoned, profligate, and squalid description.

The house in which the murder was perpetrated is remarkable as having been that in which Mr. Justice Dyot resided and died.

According to one account of the transaction, the murderer and the murdered went to the house at about twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, and the latter asked an old woman, named Mary Palmer, *locum tenens* for the land lady, whether they could have a threepenny bed for the night. Palmer answered in the affirmative, and the murderer paid her threepence. Palmer then gave the woman a light, and she and the murderer entered the inner room already described. They had scarcely done so, when Palmer seated herself on the last step of the stairs to "have a smoke," she said, and was barely five minutes there when she heard the parties quarrelling, and perceived, she thought, the sound of blows. She called out, "what are you doing to the woman?" The murderer returned no answer. Palmer then pushed the outer door in (the door opening into the street passage), and advancing to the door of the inner room, saw the deceased sitting on the bed and the murderer with his right hand above his head in the act of striking her. The old woman, Palmer, exclaimed, "Do not beat the poor woman any more, you have beat her enough already!" The assassin then rushed out, pushed Palmer aside, and hurried into the street. His victim rose from the bed, staggered towards the room door, and fell back in the inner passage in the position above described. It was not until then that the aged Palmer, who is near-sighted, saw the extent of the mischief. She instantly raised an alarm, which brought police-constable Allen, 159 E, to the house, who found the murdered woman in the agonies of death.

An inquest was held on the body of the murdered woman on Thursday, at the Angel Tavern, near St. Giles's Church, before Mr. Wakley. Evidence was taken at considerable length, but as, for the most part, it went merely to confirm the details we have given above, it is not necessary to repeat it; we therefore confine ourselves to a notice of a few facts which make the account more complete.

James Brothers, the poor woman's husband, identified the body as that of his wife. The knife which was sticking in the neck of the deceased was produced. It is a common black handled carving knife, with a sharp point. The knife was handed round to the jury. It is half-way up the blade stained with blood.

Mary Palmer, the woman above alluded to, stated that she knew the deceased, who went by the name of Mary Tibb. She added, I did not see anything in the man's hand. He had on a dark fustian jacket, like a shooting-jacket, and dirty drab trousers. I should say the man was under thirty years of age; he was very dark, had black hair, and small whiskers. I did not notice his eyes, he certainly had a long nose. Neither the man nor the woman made any observation before they went into the room. After they had not been in above five minutes, I heard the woman cry out three times "Murder, murder!" I did not hear any other noise. I knocked at the door, but did not receive any answer. I then put my back to it and forced it open, and went in to the room, where I saw the woman sitting on the bed. The man was standing over her with his hand up. I thought he was hitting her. His face was towards the woman. I said to him, "Don't beat the woman any more." I did not see anything in his hand at that time. I repeated, "What are you doing to the woman? Don't hit her any more." The woman did not speak after I had used these words: the man ran out of the house, I caught hold of his coat, but was obliged to let go, and he escaped out of the front door. I then attended to the woman, and saw the knife; the deceased was covered with blood, she staggered from the bed-room into the room where the body now lies, and almost immediately died; she did not speak; I saw the knife now produced taken out of the neck of the deceased; the policeman told me it was five inches deep in the throat. The woman was in the hospital two years ago. I had not seen her since until about three weeks ago. I am certain that I never saw the man before. He was of the middle size.

The husband was again called. He said, "I live at No. 3, George-street, Grosvenor-square. I am porter to an upholsterer named Trapp, in Lower Grosvenor-street. The deceased was my wife. I should say her age was about 40. She has been separated from me fifteen or sixteen years. I do

not know where she lived of late. I have not seen her for two years past. My children have not seen her for seven years. The deceased used to annoy me if I met her in the street. Her sister just informed me of the murder. I never heard that any one had threatened to do her any injury. My daughters live with me. One is nineteen the other twenty-one."

Mr. Oldham, who sold the knife produced, said the man who purchased it was not more than from nineteen to twenty-one. His voice was like that of a boy. It was intimated that there were persons in attendance who saw the suspected murderer on Monday night, but Mr. Wakley thought it would be better not to call them, as it would be only an advertisement to the murderer. The inquiry was adjourned *sine die*. Up to the time of our going to press the supposed murderer had not been apprehended.

**THE MURDERER TAWELL (FURTHER PARTICULARS).**—According to the confession of Tawell, published by us and some of our contemporaries, it was presumed that Mrs. Tawell was supposed to be in utter ignorance of her husband's connection with his ill-fated victim, Sarah Hart, and that it was solely for the purpose of preventing a knowledge of this fact reaching the ears of his wife that he murdered the unfortunate woman, who, he knew, had never divulged his name at the various residences during the past five years he had selected for her. In reference to this subject, however, we have to state, on the authority of a gentleman residing at Berkhamstead, and who knew Tawell well, that, some few months before the murder, Mrs. Tawell found in the pocket of her husband's coat a letter addressed to him by Sarah Hart, applying for money, on the ground that it had not been sent to her at the time it had been promised, and that she was, therefore, greatly inconvenienced. Upon her husband's return home she showed him the letter, and expressed her surprise at its contents, saying to him, "Why, what claim, John Tawell, can any woman living have on thee?" Tawell made some evasive reply, which appeared to satisfy his wife for the time, but she was ever after convinced that there was more in the matter of the letter than her husband was disposed to explain to her. When the unfortunate lady had an interview with her husband, for the last time, at Aylesbury gaol, on Wednesday week, neither was then aware that the day of execution was fixed for the following Friday. Immediately, however, she had left to return to Berkhamstead, the miserable culprit was informed that it was his last interview with his wife, as the day for his public execution had been fixed for the 28th. It was considerably arranged, in order to spare as much as possible the feelings of the wretched wife, that she should not be made acquainted with the precise period of his untimely end, until after the execution; and this arrangement was carried into effect. A messenger was despatched to Berkhamstead shortly afterwards. When the dreadful tidings were communicated to her, she bore the painful intelligence with considerable fortitude; but when she was informed that her husband had admitted the justice of his sentence, and confessed having committed the murder, all her stoicism and fortitude forsook her, and she became as a woman almost bereft of reason, and inconsolable at the unexpected, and, to her, most startling announcement. A quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends (which was more than usually numerously attended), for the counties of Buckingham and Northampton, was held at Berkhamstead, on the day preceding Tawell's execution. At a lengthened prayer-meeting, which took place, after the routine of business had been gone through, with closed doors, it was understood prayers were offered for mercy for the culprit. A vast number of persons were "disappointed," and had lost journeys to Aylesbury in consequence of the early hour (many supposing that twelve o'clock would have been the time) at which the wretched man was turned out. Eighty-three passengers arrived at the Aylesbury station by the down train, at ten o'clock, just in time to see the gallows taken away, and no more. During the whole of the morning the low public-houses and beer shops in Aylesbury and neighbourhood were filled to overflowing by men and women, drinking and carousing, and long before dusk numerous fights had "come off" between drunken men. Even as early as one o'clock in the day a regular fight took place between a couple of drunken countrymen, nearly opposite the George Inn, in the very heart of the town. A large booth was erected close to the Chandos Arms, near the station, for dancing; i.e. the evening! A somewhat singular fact occurred in 1827; Captain Rous was in Sydney, New South Wales, and had a horse taken suddenly ill; he went to the shop of Tawell to procure some medicine. Tawell's horse and chaise were standing at the door at the moment, and he volunteered to drive the gallant captain back to his stable, and administer the remedy. Captain Rous consented, jumped into the gig, the medicine was given by Tawell, and the horse recovered. The following letter from John Tawell was received by an individual (a perfect stranger to him) residing in Ipswich, on Thursday week, who had addressed one to him, wherein he was most solemnly questioned—"If he could—appealing to the omniscient Jehovah, and that faithful monitor, conscience—declare—I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer?" By his reply, it will be perceived that he studiously avoids making mention of that crime in particular:—

"Aylesbury, 25th, 3rd Mo., 1845.

"My dear Friend,—In reply to so excellent an address—to so earnest an entreaty—as that expressed on my behalf by thy letter received by me this morning, I am compelled, on every account, to be brief—seriously conclusive—on the awfully serious importance of those subjects which that address revives and impresses—and oh! that the language so earnestly there breathed may be that of MY SOUL unto TRUE REPENTANCE! 'Repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.'—Who came to seek and to save that which was lost.' O may that great Sacrifice that was 'offered up once for all,' be the *unspeakable*, the *inexpressible* privilege of me to partake. SO GREAT, SO UNWORTHY a sinner as I can truly and justly acknowledge myself to be; and I have nothing but the *unmerited* mercy of my Lord and Saviour to rely upon; unto whom I have nothing to bring or to offer but my nakedness and my numerous transgressions.

"Farewell! Solemnly Farewell!!

"Thy deeply afflicted Friend,

"JOHN TAWELL.

"I desire most gratefully to offer up my thanks for the interest felt on my behalf."

**DEATH OF A SOLICITOR WHILST ALTERING HIS WILL.**—On Saturday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Ship and Dolphin, Shadwell, on the body of Mr. Joseph Sweet, a solicitor, aged 70 years. Mrs. Ruth Sweet, of No. 18, New Gravel-lane, widow of deceased, deposed that deceased, during his long life, had enjoyed a remarkably good state of health, until within the last few weeks. He was then taken poorly, but nothing of any consequence ailed him. Deceased had a great aversion to medical men, and would consult no one. On Wednesday afternoon he told witness that, as one of the legatees whom he had named in his will had died, he should make an alteration in it, and bequeath the legacy to witness which he had intended for the other. The necessary papers were brought to him, and deceased himself wrote the alterations to his will, to carry into effect his intentions. He signed it, and the document was regularly attested by three witnesses, with the usual formality. As soon as he had completed it, witness observed a sudden change to take place in his features. Fearing he was taken worse, she again wished him to have medical advice, but he replied, "No." He laid down on a sofa in the room, breathed faintly twice, and expired in a moment. The coroner remarked upon the singularity of the occurrence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

## POSTSCRIPT.

## APPREHENSION OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MARY TIBB.

Last evening, about half-past five, a man was apprehended by Inspector Pearce, who fully answers to the description given of the murderer of Mary Tibb. Mr. Oldham, the cutler, from whom the knife was purchased, was sent for, and is stated to have immediately identified him.

Her Majesty has graciously presented a donation of £30 to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

**DEATH OF THE EARL OF EGREMONT.**—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Egremont, which event took place at his seat, Silverton Park, Devon, on the evening of Wednesday last, after a short illness of eight days. Indeed, till Monday last, but little apprehension of any danger was entertained. The late earl was well known as a staunch Conservative.

**THE ANTI-CORN LAW BAZAAR.**—A numerous meeting was held at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday (Friday), consisting principally of the ladies who are about to hold the Great Free Trade Bazaar in Covent-garden Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Anti-Corn Law League. Mr. Lever presided; and Mr. W. J. Fox and Mr. George Thompson addressed the meeting. Amongst those in the reserved seats, with a party of ladies, we observed Sir De Lacy Evans.

## FOREIGN.

**FRANCE.**—The Chamber of Deputies have voted the French tariff law, with the Sarlinian treaty; the numbers being—For the bill, 206; Against it, 32: Majority for Ministers, 174.

**SPAIN.**—Accounts from Madrid of the 23rd ult., represent the conspiracy which had lately been detected in that capital as one of the most serious character. It is contemplated, we are assured, the assassination of the Ministers and the imprisonment of the Queen. All who have been arrested are said to belong to the lowest class of society.

**SWITZERLAND.**—We have to day received accounts from Switzerland to the 30th ult. They portend a coming storm, but hostilities had not commenced. Most of the Swiss journals on the liberal side express their satisfaction at the tone and style of the reply of the President of the Diet to M. Guizot.

**CHINA AND INDIA.**—In addition to the account of the arrival of the Overland Mail, noticed elsewhere, we may mention that the news from China comes down to the 23rd of January. Trade was dull, in expectation of the beginning of the Chinese new year. Another instalment had been paid, and the port of Koolungsoo had been given up. Hong-kong is described as very sickly. There was some expectation in Bombay of an attack by the Arabs on the fortified position of Aden, but nothing positive was known on the subject at the time of the departure of the mail.

minutes to three her Majesty landed. In the first carriage were her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, who all appeared to be in excellent health, though apparently somewhat fatigued. Two other carriages afterwards drew up for the attendants, among whom were the Countess of Charlemont, Lady in Waiting; Major-General Bowater, Colonel Wemyss, Mr. Anson, the Prince's Secretary, and the French Governess to the Princess Royal.

On no previous occasion of her Majesty's visit to this port, were the people assembled more numerous, independent of the crowd of inhabitants which lined the wharf and quays adjoining; several carriages with *élite*, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback were drawn up on the parade, who joined with the cheerers, by waving their handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect; in fact, the whole population appeared to vie with each other in their attempts to honour the return of their beloved Sovereign and her Royal Consort to Osborne; and throughout, as the Royal *cortège* passed, they were most enthusiastically cheered.

In the evening, Sir Robert Peel, Bart, arrived at Osborne House, and remained throughout Sunday. Sir Robert finally took his leave by the quarter to nine steamer, having previously breakfasted at the Medina Hotel. On Sunday her Majesty chiefly confined her walks to the grounds and beach.

On Monday the Royal party were observed on the beach as early as half past seven, and again at ten o'clock.

Lieut. Coppinger was daily in attendance at Osborne, and two of his men mounted guard on the beach to prevent intruders; but we are pleased to say her subjects in this quarter felt no desire to intrude on the Royal presence; in fact, were they disposed to do so, the conduct of some of her lieges at Brighton would be a sufficient warning to them. At noon, his Royal Highness and Col. Wemyss were observed walking in the neighbourhood. They visited East Cowes Park, and entered several of the newly constructed villas. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Mr. Moreing, the architect, and expressed himself much gratified with the gardens, and the undertaking altogether. In the afternoon the Royal party rode out on their ponies to King's Quay and Woodhouse Farm, which they inspected.

On Tuesday last, shortly after breakfast, his Royal Highness, accompanied by her Majesty, again visited several of the new buildings in East Cowes Park, and went over them, also the Botanical Gardens; they were unattended, with the exception of Mr. Moreing, the architect, who happened to be present, and who returned with the Royal party to Osborne House.

At noon, her Majesty's steamer *Comet* arrived in the harbour, also the *Echo* steam-tug from Portsmouth, to convey the luggage and carriages of her Majesty to Southampton; and shortly afterwards the Royal yacht arrived in the Roads, to receive her Majesty, and convey the Royal party to Portsmouth, on their return to Windsor. The hour of embarkation having been appointed to take place at half-past two o'clock—at which hour her Majesty, the Prince and Princess, and suite, arrived at the East Cowes Stairs, where the Admiral's barge, with the Admiral, was in waiting to convey them to the yacht; and having embarked, were rowed to the yacht, escorted by the boats from the revenue cutters, &c., in nearly the same order as occurred on the arrival of the Royal party. A great concourse of people were assembled on the quay, to witness their departure, who enthusiastically cheered the Royal pair after they had seated themselves in the barge. In about ten minutes afterwards the Royal party and suite were again on board the yacht, to which the standard was transferred from the barge, and was saluted by the Castle guns, followed by those from the R.Y.S. battery. At about three p.m., the *Victoria* and *Albert* got under way, and proceeded for Portsmouth. All the foreign shipping again displayed their colours, and the whole wore a gay appearance. The weather was throughout fine, and a fresh breeze prevailed from the S.E.

It is rumoured that Woodhouse Farm will become the property of her Majesty: it adjoins Osborne, and contains about 200 acres.

The alterations at present contemplated on the estate are: to inclose the same with a ring fence—to build two lodges at the present entrance—the kitchen to be altered—and the stables enlarged; the whole of which are to be completed by the 1st of May, about which period her Majesty is expected for a few days, with the Royal children, who, it is said, will remain for the benefit which the air of the Isle of Wight will afford them—her Majesty having, when a child, experienced great benefit therefrom.

## RETURN OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO TOWN.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal arrived at Buckingham Palace at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening. They were received at the Palace by the Honourable Misses Stanley and Hamilton, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord George Lennox, Captain Meynell, Sir Robert Otway, Captain Francis Seymour, and Colonel Arbuthnot.

**WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.**—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will take her departure from Frogmore House, for Clarence House, St. James's, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Countess Josephine Wratlaw, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Colonel Sir George Cowper. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, will arrive at the Castle about the latter end of next month, where the Court will remain during the Ascot race week.

**THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.**—Her Majesty intends to hold a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, next Thursday.

**RETURN OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.**—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by her suite, arrived at Marlborough House, St. James's, at a few minutes before seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, from Witley Court, Worcestershire. Her Majesty's suite included Lady Frances Clinton, the Hon. Miss Eden, Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl Howe, Sir David Davies, and the Rev. G. F. Hudson.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Wednesday was solemnised at the church of All Souls', Regent street, the marriage of Augusta Lavinia, Countess of Kerry, with the Hon. Charles Gore, brother of the present, and son of the late Earl of Arran. After the ceremony, the happy pair left town for East Hall, Wandsworth (one of the Earl of Bessborough's seats), to pass the honeymoon.

**DEATH OF ANOTHER SON OF THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.**—The Hon. Algernon Lascelles, the fourth son of this nobleman, died last week, at Harewood House, in his seventeenth year, after a severe attack of typhus fever. The decease of the Hon. Alfred Lascelles, brother of the above, took place only a few days previously.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**THE SLAVE-TRADE COMMISSION.**—The commission on the subject of the slave trade sat on Wednesday at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel in Downing-street. The Duke de Broglie and the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., attended.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—At a numerous meeting on Wednesday, a new patent machine was exhibited for the manufacture of "artificial teeth, gums, and palates," the invention of Mr. Tomes, surgeon-dentist to the Middlesex Hospital. The object sought is to attain the greatest possible accuracy in the fitting the substance used for the artificial teeth upon the gums and palate; which accuracy, if secured, would at once obviate the inconvenience and pain so often now complained of, and the apprehension of which deters so many from availing themselves of a necessary substitute for the losses of nature. A reverse of the mouth is made by means of casts, in a peculiar composition of Mr. Tomes', over which a tracer is made to pass, guiding in its progress a cutting drill. The drill operating on the substance to be used for the teeth (the best being hippopotamus' tooth, or "dentine") produces an almost mathematically accurate copy. Indeed it was curious to see, in some specimens on the table, the fidelity with which the minutest irregularities were transferred from the more uncertain fitting (with existing means) of the far preferable "dentine," will probably soon be discontinued.—*Polytechnic Review*.

**NEW CONVENT AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AT CHELSEA.**—On Tuesday afternoon the new Catholic Schools and Convent of the order of St. Joseph, recently erected in Cadogan street, Chelsea, were opened for the purpose to which they were intended to be appropriated, with great ceremony.

**FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.**—On Wednesday the bakers in the borough of Southwark and neighbourhood lowered the price of the 4lb. loaf to 4d. and 4½d., and in some places as low as 3½d.; at two shops in Blackman-street the poor assembled in great numbers, and besieged the shops to purchase bread at the reduced price, and the bakers were compelled to close their shops as early as five o'clock, being unable to satisfy the demand, and to give notice that no more bread could be supplied till the morning. (If the Corn-laws were entirely repealed, it would be hardly possible to obtain good bread cheaper than this.)

**THE LATE WINTER.**—The meteorological observations made at the gardens of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, show the late winter to have been the most protracted and severe for many years past. From the 1st of December the mean temperature was 34 deg., being lower than that of any similar period in the present century, with the exception of that of 1813-14, when it was 14 deg. lower. March exhibited a lower mean than any similar month since 1797; and the mean of February was lower than that of any in the present century, being 33 deg. 12 min. or 8 deg. below the average. The mean temperature of December was 33 deg. 4 min., or nearly 7 deg. below the average.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The total number of deaths from all causes, within the bills of mortality, in the week ending on Saturday last, was 1188, being an excess above the weekly average of the last five winters of 149, and above that of the last five years of no less than 225. The increase is principally perceptible in the number of deaths attributed to epidemic diseases and those affecting the organs of respiration. Under the former of these heads 195 deaths are recorded, the average at this season being only 172, and under the other 396 persons are stated to have died, while the weekly average is not higher than 347. Diseases of the heart have also been unusually fatal, the number of deaths last week being 47, and the average only 25.

**DEATH OF COLONEL TURNER GRANT.**—The death of Colonel Turner Grant, late of the Grenadier Guards, took place at his house in Portman-square last week, in the 59th year of his age. He served in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain in 1809, including the battle of Corunna. He was also engaged in the expedition to Walcheren, and the Peninsular campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814.



## THE FOUNTAINS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

Fountains in the desert playing  
To the pilgrim, wildly straying  
From his course, may welcome be :—  
To hear their gush—to taste, to see  
The sunbeams pouring down their light,  
Making prisms, all beauty-bright,  
All this may to the wand'rer seem,  
Reality of some sweet dream !  
But in this dreary solitude  
Where man's alone 'mid multitude—  
We might as well expect a mountain  
As that sweet pastoral thing—a fountain  
And yet behold ! Trafalgar-square  
Already boasts a spouting pair !  
But where are cowslips and blue bells,  
Or any little flow'r that dwells  
'Neath the nurture of the springlet—  
Peeping through the woodbine's ringlet ?  
Alas ! there's nought but senseless stone  
To look upon those fountains lone ! W.

On Tuesday morning last at seven o'clock, Mr. Barry, the architect, attended by the engineers of the above works, and other scientific gentlemen, with a few members of the Government, met in Trafalgar-square, to witness the playing of the fountains, at various heights, and to inspect the engines connected therewith. The experiments were perfectly satisfactory ; and it was then decided that the jets should commence playing at noon on Saturday (this day). The present is, therefore, the best opportunity for introducing to our readers the details of this truly scientific embellishment of our metropolis, which has so long exercised the curiosity of the public, as well as the good humour of those accustomed to cater for their gratification, literary and otherwise.

The disposition of the beautiful area of Trafalgar-square, unquestionably one of the finest sites in the metropolis, will be best understood by the large engraving below ; and we proceed to the details requisite to the entire appreciation of the fidelity and minuteness of the accompanying illustrations, merely premising that a twofold object has been attained in this improvement—the embellishment of the Square and the more useful object of a better supply of water to certain of the Government establishments.

## THE ARTESIAN WELLS.

The wells for supplying the water to the Fountains and Government offices, are sunk on the principle of those generally termed Artesian. These are perpendicular borings into the earth, through the impervious to the porous strata, through which the water has percolated, and accumulated in large quantities. The shaft being made, the imprisoned water, in its endeavour to find its own level, rises through the strata to the surface of the soil, producing a continuous flow or stream of pure water. This effect would have been produced in these we are describing, and in all others similarly formed, were it not from the number of other wells which have been sunk for the various breweries, manufactories, and general consumption of London, having so greatly reduced the quantity, that the remaining water is not capable, through its slowness of percolation, of rising higher than to about a hundred feet below the surface, thus rendering it necessary to use force to raise it to the required height.

The water for the Artesian Wells of the metropolis is derived from the rains which fall in the central valley of Holmsdale—a district of about ten miles extent, running to the east and west of Reigate, in Surrey. This valley is formed to the north by the great chalk range, and to the south, and along its whole width, by sand hills, which rise

from beneath the chalk strata. These sands absorb the rain-water, but are prevented from parting with it by the stiff clays of the weald upon which they rest. The water thus obtained runs beneath the bed of the chalk, is partially absorbed by its lower surface, and forms, on reaching the site of London a grand reservoir, at a depth of upwards of 250 feet beneath the valley of the Thames.

At the back of Trafalgar-square there are two wells, one in Orange-street, and the other in front of the National Gallery. The bores of these wells, to the depth of 175 feet, are, the former 6 feet, and the latter, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter : these are connected together, at the depth of 170 feet, by a tunnel, 380 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, and capable of containing about 70,000 gallons of water. Below this bore, at the Orange-street well, is a smaller one, to the depth of about 300 feet, whilst that in front of the National Gallery is 395 feet deep. The strata through which the operation of boring has passed will be seen in the accompanying sections.

The wells and tunnel, when at rest, will hold about 122,000 gallons of water ; and some idea may be formed of the supply of the liquid, from the fact that 300 gallons per minute raised for thirty hours in succession, lowered the water in the wells only 50 feet ; thus leaving an amount of water still in reserve of upwards of 91,000 gallons. The water is of an excellent quality, soft and pure ; the Reform Club and Club Chambers have been supplied by the same source, and its goodness and purity have been highly commended.

## THE PUMPING ENGINES.

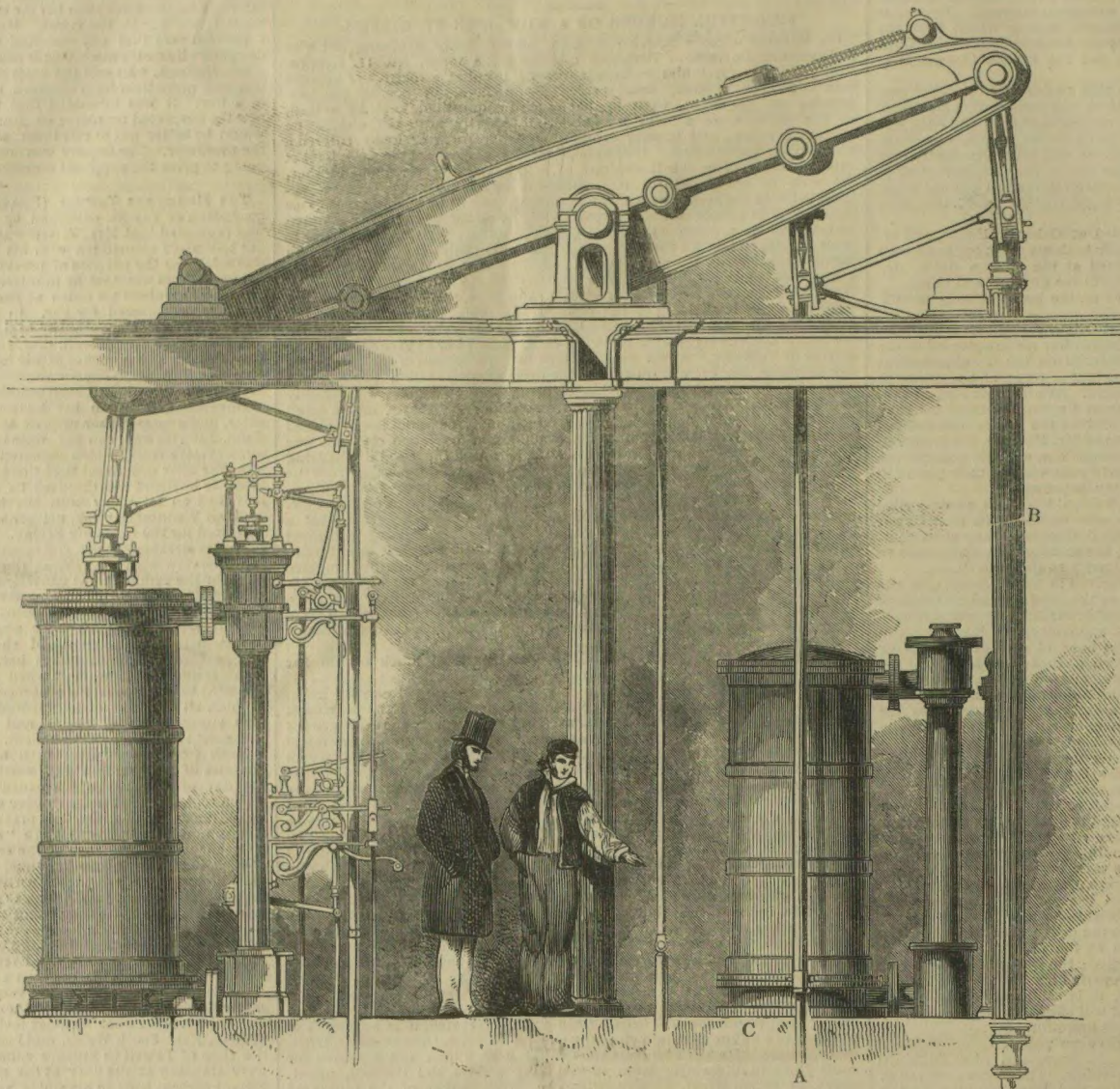
The machinery for working the wells, for throwing the jet, and for the supply of the various offices, consists of two engines—a large Cornish one, and a smaller inverted direct-action engine. The larger one is for all the general purposes of supply, as well for the fountains as consumption, and has attached to its beam three rods, working as many pumps. The rod A is attached to a pump, which raises the water from the wells for the supply of the public offices, &c. The connecting rod B is attached to a pump capable of lifting from 500 to 800 gallons of water per minute, into a large tank or reservoir for playing the fountains.

The smaller engine, C, is built on the direct-action principle, working with the cylinder inverted and leaving the piston rod immediately attached to the pump rods. It is extremely simple in its construction, but remarkably effective in its action. Its operations are confined to the changing of the water for the fountains, but its principal use is, as a reserve engine, for supplying the public buildings with the necessary quantity of water, in the event of the larger one being out of repair. The two engines are worked by two boilers, fitted with Juckes's patent smoke-consuming furnaces, by which means such works are enabled to be carried on in the centre of the metropolis without subjecting the inhabitants to the annoyance of smoke.

## THE FOUNTAINS.

The fountains are from the designs of Mr. Barry, and are executed of Aberdeen or Peterhead granite, by Messrs. Macdonald and Leslie, of Aberdeen. The granite is peculiar for the redness of its colour, as well as from its hardness and durability, and is capable of receiving a very high polish. These qualities are owing to the almost total absence of mica in the composition of the granite—quartz and felspar being its chief constituents, and the latter, in proportions which rival the rich flesh-coloured granites of Egypt.

The design is simple, but chaste and elegant. A massive curved octagonal base, upon which are four dolphins' heads and fins, supports a magnificent flat vase, from the centre of which rises a pedestal, supporting a smaller, but similar vase, and in its centre is placed the granite mouth for the jet. From this mouth the water is thrown up in a close stream to the desired height, when it spreads out and descends into the upper vase, from thence to the lower one, and so falls into the basin ; at the same time, a flat stream issues from the mouths of each of the dolphins. The quantity thrown up by the two fountains will



PUMPING ENGINES FOR SUPPLYING THE FOUNTAINS, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.



TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

be 500 gallons per minute ; but, when requisite, 800 or 1000 gallons can be thrown up with equal ease, in the same space of time.

The basins at bottom add greatly to the beauty of the fountains ; and it has been arranged that they shall at all times be kept brim full of transparent water.

The effect of the entire square is magnificent ; but it is not such an one as woos the pedestrian to repose, or the idler to lounge. In summer, "the sun smites it by day, and the cold by night ;" and in winter, the biting winds make it equally intolerable. On the Continent, were a Place Grand is constantly a Place Vert, these fearful inconveniences would have been remedied by groves of trees ; and we may add, that

not only would the public have been benefited, but the effect of the architecture itself would have been assisted by such an arrangement in the vast promenade of Trafalgar-square.

The contract for "spouting water" is ten hours a day on the average—that is, in the summer the fountains are to play thirteen hours per day, and in the winter seven hours. The height to which the water is to be thrown will vary, according to the weather, from 25 feet to 40 feet from the ground.

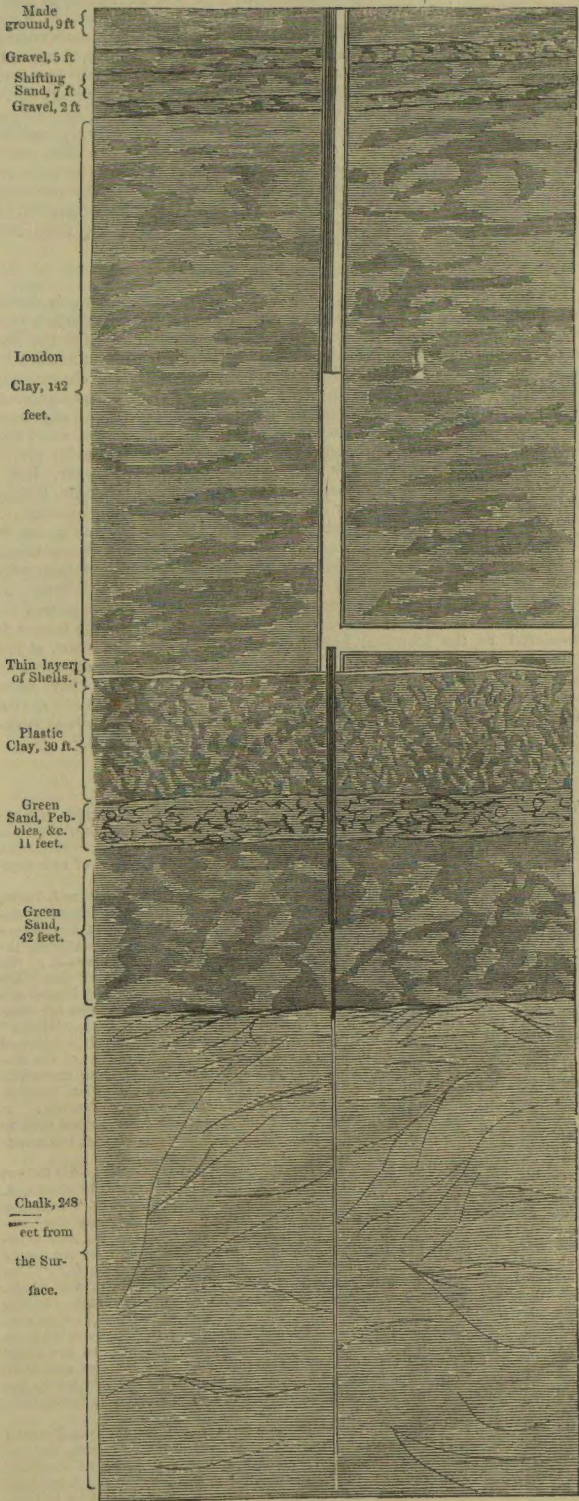
The mode of procuring the water, its quantity, distribution, &c., as well as the engines and all other apparatus connected with this undertaking, are the work of Messrs. Easton and Amos, of the Grove, South-

wark, on whom the whole management reflects the highest credit. We understand that the entire cost of the sinking the wells, &c., the engines, pipes, and all attendant machinery and expenses, is somewhat under £10,000, exclusive of the granite fountains ; and for this, the permanent means of supplying the whole of the Government offices from Charing-cross to the new Houses of Parliament, inclusive, is insured, as well as the necessary consumption for the watering of the streets, &c.

The saving which Government will effect by this mode forms no inconsiderable item in its advantages, for the present contract for furnishing the requisite quantity of water being £500 per annum, and the sum hitherto paid to the water companies double that amount.

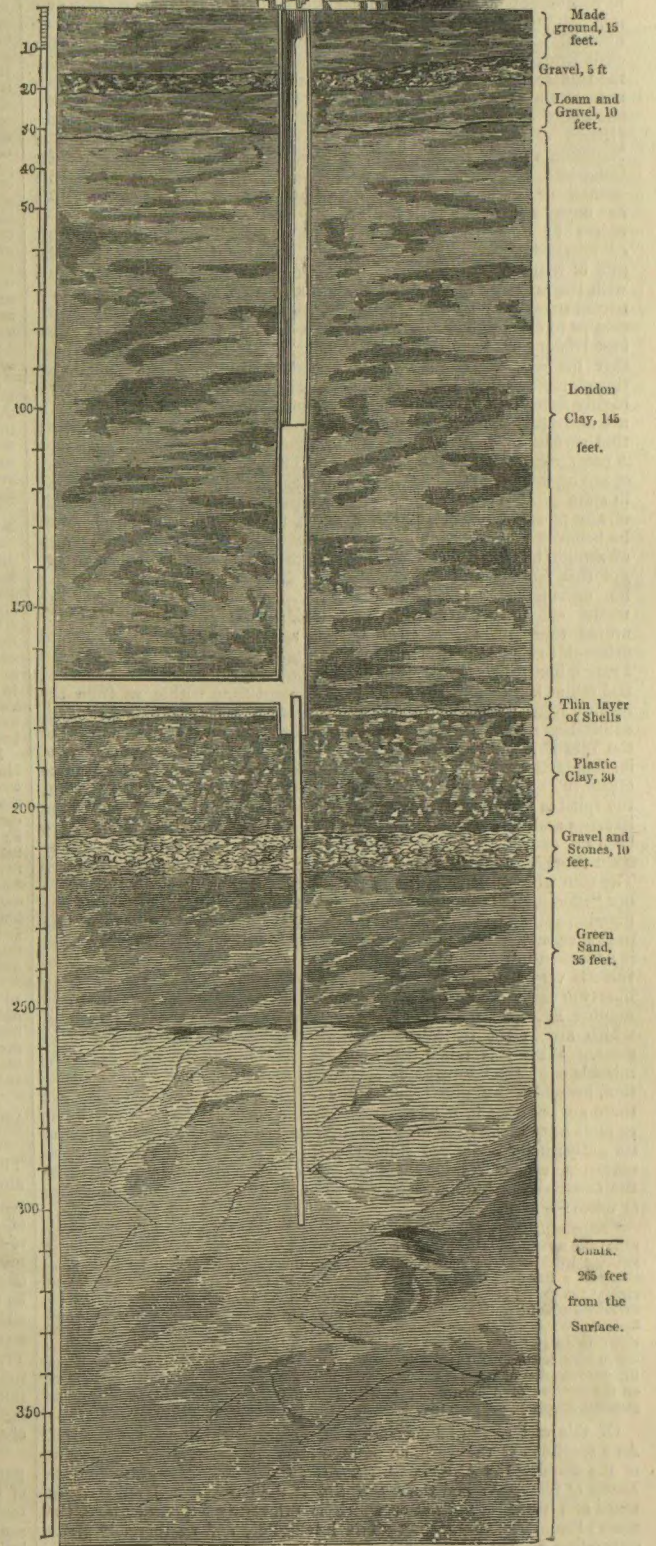


FRONT OF  
THE NATIONAL  
GALLERY.

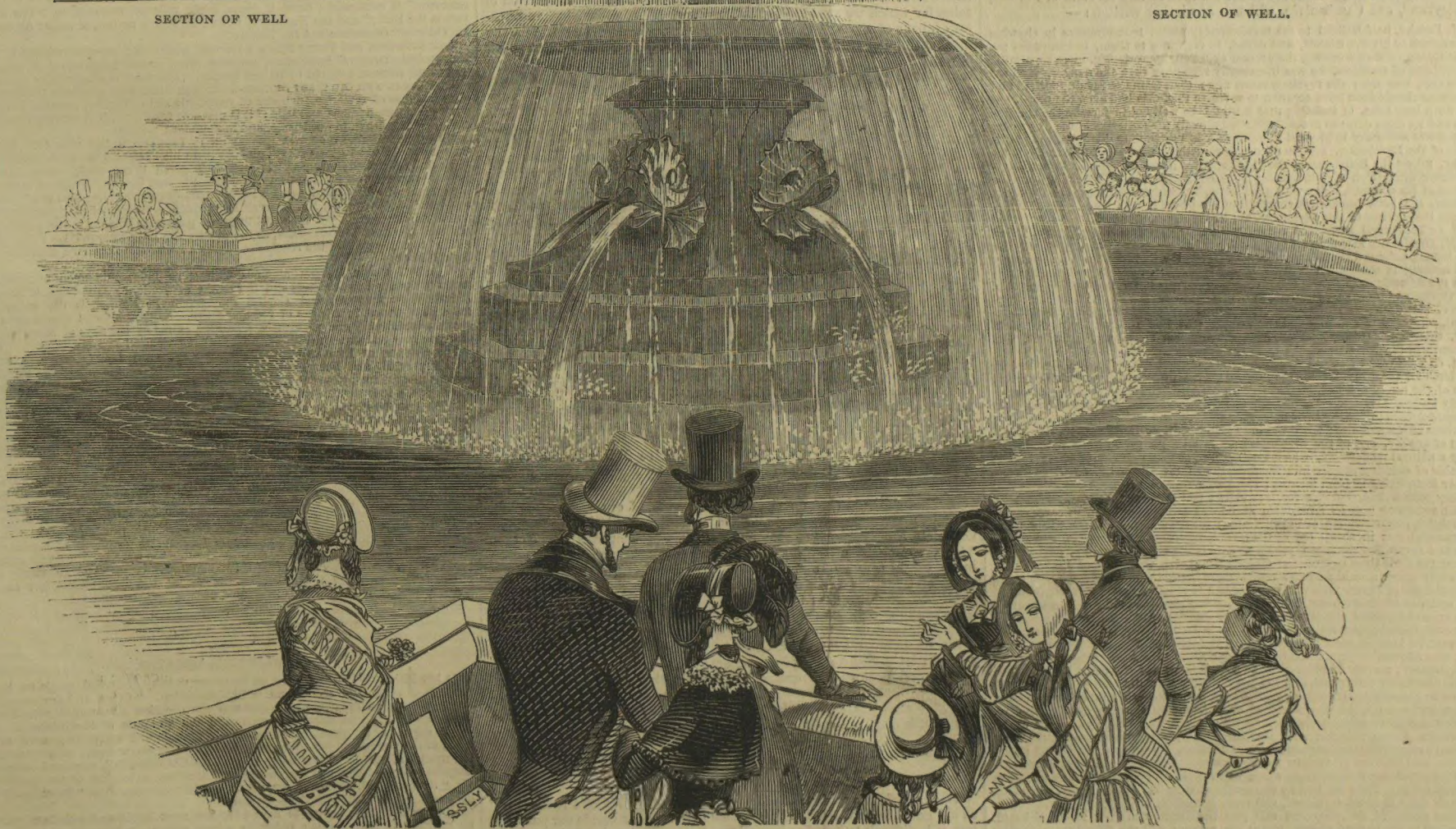


SECTION OF WELL.

ENGINE  
HOUSE.



SECTION OF WELL.



FOUNTAIN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



## LITERATURE.

**HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE UNDER NAPOLEON.** By M. A. THIERS, late Prime Minister of France, &c. &c. Translated by D. FORBES CAMPBELL, Esq. Vols. 1 and 2. Colburn.

This work is the continuation of the History of the French Revolution, and, along with it, will furnish, when completed, a full and comprehensive account of one of the most momentous changes that ever occurred in human affairs, and of the career of one of the greatest men who ever min-tered in them. A work by a Prime Minister is not, in France, an unusual phenomenon, though we probably owe these volumes to the exile from office which M. Thiers has for some years shared along with the leaders of the English Opposition, as much as to the desire he must naturally have felt to complete the task he had begun. The ex-Minister has many qualities which peculiarly fit him for the preparation of the History of the period here chronicled. With the decline and fall of Napoleon and the Empire he must have been a contemporary; of the Consulate he must have known many who were actors in its events, or sharers in its triumphs; and from his official position in days we can all remember, he derived many advantages of access to authentic documents which would have been difficult or impossible for any other person to obtain. He has, too, the gift of industry, amply proved by the manner in which he has dealt with the immense mass of materials from which he had to shape a connected narrative; he has, apparently, spared no pains to ensure correctness as to facts and figures, and as far as events are concerned, it is the best History yet written, and will render any other unnecessary. Whether his estimate of individuals is always the true one, may be questioned, perhaps, for he rates some of the men of the Revolution more highly than we have been accustomed to admit in England; but this is not unnatural in a Frenchman, who is, to some extent, an apologist of that revolution, though no one can condemn its excesses more sincerely. A greater objection to the work here, will be made to its continual defence of the aggressive and violent policy of Napoleon, who, we cannot believe, in spite of M. Thiers' assertions, was either a lover of peace, or capable of any personal sacrifice, however small, to secure it. He rose by war, he believed in no power but force, and, always confident in the strength of armies, he never comprehended that there was also a people; he forgot this fact as much in reference to France as the rest of Europe; he exhausted the strength of his own people to feed the waste of his campaigns and fields of slaughter, and he united those of every other nation against him by his arrogant attempt to subject them all to a military despotism. He wore out France, her people, her treasure, his armies, his generals, and himself, and fell at last as much from want of support from within as from the assault from without. But the animating principle of this history is admiration of Napoleon's system; it is the spirit of the War Party and the War Press of France thrown into the chapters of a history instead of leading articles. Its language is, indeed, more moderate; there are no offensive expressions, no outbreaks of narrow national jealousies. But the spirit is there nevertheless; M. Thiers is fired with a love of "the liberties and glories of France." Alas! the "glories" of France have been her curse, and brought her at last to a political condition with respect to which the mention of the word "liberty" is a mere mockery. The men who love the "liberties" of France will be those who estimate her "glories" at their true value. But at present this advocacy of aggression abroad as the source of greatness at home is a popular doctrine in France, and we must remember the work is written by a Frenchman and is addressed to his countrymen; we cannot read it in the same spirit, for there is very little in common between the two nations in their ideas of liberty or national greatness. But we must regret to see War held up in any manner as a thing to be sought or provoked for the sake of triumphs, which are in the truth the most vain, empty, and worthless of delusions. With this reservation, we can recommend the work as an admirable one; the language is clear and expressive, even in the translation, by which we must confess the original has somewhat suffered; there are passages in it of great descriptive power, the more remarkable as facts have never been departed from for the sake of effect. Much of its authenticity is derived from the access M. Thiers has had to the correspondence of Napoleon himself, which M. Merriam, in an article in the *Constitutionnel*, states extended to as many as forty thousand letters or notes:—

"Napoleon," says M. Merriam, "never deliberated; he always ordered, and always in writing. He dictated with prodigious rapidity, and was in the habit of reading over what he had dictated. There were days on which he dictated as many as a hundred letters. At Osterode, in 1807, in the heart of Poland, and amidst the snows of winter, he wrote, on the same day, to Fouché respecting individuals placed under his surveillance; to Cambacérès on all the affairs and documents connected with the Council of State, which had been sent to him to sign; to Joseph, King of Naples, to Louis, King of Holland, on the art of reigning in new countries; to Madame Campan, on female education; to Murat, on the organisation of the cavalry; to the generals of the engineering department, on the fortress of Alessandria; to Berthollet, for whom he professed the greatest affection, sending him 150,000 francs to assist him in his difficulties."

Of this vast store of information M. Thiers has ably availed himself. As a specimen of the work, no passage could be better than the account of the crossing the Alps, at St. Bernard; the movements preceding the Battle of Marengo; and the description of the battle itself; but without maps and plans (the want of which is grievously felt throughout the work) these passages are not quite intelligible, and we therefore prefer extracting M. Thiers' estimate of the characters and services of Fouché, Talleyrand, and Cambacérès, which is admirably written:—

M. Fouché, half faithful to the revolutionary party, took pleasure in showing indulgence to his old friends, and dared, in reference to them, to contradict the First Consul. Well knowing their moral situation, appreciating, more especially, the villains of royalism, he was incessantly repeating that the danger, if there were any, was from the royalists much more than from the revolutionists, and that they should soon have occasion to perceive this. He had even the merit, but not for a long time, of insisting that it would be well not to forsake the Revolution and its ideas quite so much. Hearing already the flatterers of the day assert that it was necessary to proceed more rapidly in reaction, to disregard the prejudices of the Revolution, and to return to something that should resemble monarchy, minus the Bourbons, he dared to censure, if not the aim, at least the imprudence with which certain persons pursued that track. While admitting the justice of his opinions, given with good sense, but without frankness and without dignity, the First Consul was struck, but not pleased, with them. He acknowledged the services of this personage, but had no esteem for him.

M. de Talleyrand performed a totally contrary part; he had neither affection for M. Fouché nor resemblance to him. They had both been formerly priests, the one having belonged to the superior, the other to the inferior clergy, and yet they had nothing in common, but their having both taken advantage of the Revolution to cast aside the former the prelate's robes, the latter the humble gown of the Oratorian professor. How strange, it must be confessed, and how characteristic of that deeply convulsed society, was the spectacle presented by this Government, composed of a soldier and two priests, who had adured their profession, and, though thus composed, having none the less splendour, grandeur, and influence in the world.

M. de Talleyrand descended from a family of the noblest lineage, destined by his birth for the army, doomed to the priesthood by an accident, which deprived him of the use of one foot, having no liking for this imposed profession, successively bishop, courtier, revolutionist, and emigrant, then afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Directory, M. de Talleyrand had retained something of all these different states; there was to be found in him a touch of the bishop, of the man of quality, and of the revolutionist. Having no firmly fixed opinion, but only a natural moderation, which was opposed to every species of exaggeration; capable of entering at once into the feelings of those whom he wished to please, either from liking or from interest; speaking a unique language peculiar to that society which had Voltaire for instructor; full of smart, poignant repartees, which rendered him as formidable as he was attractive; by turns caressing or disdainful, demonstrative or impenetrable; careless, dignified, lame without loss of gracefulness, in short, one of the most extraordinary personages, and such a one as a revolution alone can produce, he was the most seducing of negotiators, but at the same time incapable of directing, as head, the affairs of a great state; for every leader should possess a resolute will, settled views, and application, and he had none of these. His will was confined to pleasing, his views consisted in the opinions of the moment, his application was next to nothing. In a word, he was an accomplished ambassador, but not a directing minister: be it understood, however, that this expression is to be taken in its most elevated acceptation. For the rest, he held no other post under the Consular Government. The First Consul, who allowed no person the right to give an opinion on the affairs of war and of diplomacy, merely employed him to negotiate with the foreign Ministers, on bases previously prescribed, and this M. de Talleyrand did with an art that will never be surpassed. He possessed, however, a moral merit, that of being fond of peace under a master who was fond of war, and of showing that he was so. Endowed with exquisite taste, uniting with it unerring tact, and even a useful indolence, he was able to render real services, by simply opposing to the First Consul's exuberance of language, pen, and action, his sobriety, his perfect moderation, and his very propensity to do nothing. But he made little impression on that imperious master, from whom he extorted no respect either by genius or by conviction. Thus he had no more empire than M. Fouché, nay, even less, though quite as much employed, and more agreeable.

Then again, M. de Talleyrand said just the contrary to what M. Fouché said. Attached to the ancient régime, minus the persons and the ridiculous prejudices

of other times, he recommended the re-establishment of the monarchy as soon as possible, or an equivalent for it, by availing of the glory of the First Consul in lieu of blood-royal, adding that, if we wished to have a speedy and a durable peace with Europe, we ought to make haste to resemble other states. And, while his colleague, Fouché, in the name of the Revolution advised that we should not go too fast, M. de Talleyrand, in the name of Europe, advised that we should not go so slow.

The First Consul prized the plain good sense of M. Fouché, relished the graces of M. de Talleyrand, but absolutely believed neither the one nor the other on any subject, and, as for his confidence, had given that, given it wholly and entirely, but not to either of those two men—to his colleague Cambacérès. The latter, with an understanding far from brilliant, had extraordinary good sense, and an unbounded attachment to the First Consul. Having trembled for ten years of his life under proscriptions of all sorts, he loved with a kind of affection, the powerful master, who at length procured him the faculty of breathing at his ease. He loved his power, his genius, his person, from which he had not received, and hoped never to receive, anything but favours. Acquainted with the weaknesses of men, even of the greatest, he counselled the First Consul, as one ought to counsel when one wishes to be attended to, with perfect sincerity, with extreme discretion, never for the purpose of showing off his own wisdom, but always to be serviceable to a Government which he loved, as dearly as himself, always approving of all its acts in public, whatever they might be, and never disapproving of them but in private, in an absolute *à-tête-à-tête* with the First Consul; keeping silence when there was no good to be done, and when censure could be but a vain pleasure of finding fault; sure to speak his mind, and with a courage highly meritorious in a man so extremely timid, when he was in time to prevent a blunder, or influence the general conduct of affairs. And, as if a character which is incessantly under self-restraint must needs be betrayed into some weakness, the consul Cambacérès exhibited a puerile vanity with his inferiors, lived with some subaltern courtiers, who paid him fulsome homage, walked every day in the Palais Royal, in a ridiculously magnificent dress, and sought, in the gratification of a *gourmandise* that had become proverbial, pleasures which were suited to his vulgar but prudent soul. Of what consequence, however, are a few foibles, redeemed by superior reason.

The First Consul cheerfully forgave these foibles in his colleague, and made much of him. He appreciated that superior good sense, which never wished to shine but to be useful, and which threw a tempered and true light upon every thing. He appreciated, above all, the sincerity of his attachment, laughed at his weaknesses, but always with delicacy, and paid him the very high compliment of confiding every thing to him alone, of never being concerned but about his judgment. Hence, he was susceptible of no influence but his—an influence scarcely suspected, and on that account very great.

The consul Cambacérès was qualified more especially to temper his vehemence in regard to persons, and his precipitation in regard to things. Amidst this conflict of two opposite tendencies, one urging to a precipitate reaction, the other, on the contrary, combating that reaction, M. Cambacérès, inflexible when the maintenance of order was in question, was, in every thing else, always a decided advocate for not going too fast. He did not oppose the end to which things were visibly tending, for he kept incessantly repeating, "Let them in due time decree as much power as they please to the First Consul, well and good, but not too soon." He wished especially that reality should always be preferred to appearance, real power to that which was but ostentation. A First Consul, possessing the power to do all that he pleased for the welfare of the State, seemed to him far superior to a crowned prince cramped in his action. To act, and to keep out of sight above all, never to act too quickly, constituted the whole of his wisdom. This most certainly is not genius, but it is prudence; and, for founding a great State, both are requisite.

M. Cambacérès was useful to the First Consul in another way, besides advising him with superior judgment—that of governing the Senate. That body, as we have said, was of immense importance, owing to the patronage vested in it. In the first moments, it had been relinquished, in some measure, to M. Sieyès, as a compensation for the executive power, vested wholly in General Bonaparte. M. Sieyès was at first content to abdicate, but, living on his estate at Crosne, began to feel somewhat vexed at his nullity; for there never was abdication without regret. Had he possessed firmness and consistency, he might have wrested the Senate from the First Consul, who would then have had no resource left but a *coup d'état*. But M. Cambacérès, without noise, without ostentation, insinuating himself by degrees with that body, occupied the ground, which the peevish negligence of M. Sieyès abandoned to him. People knew that it was through him they could come at the First Consul, the source of all favour and to him they accordingly addressed themselves. Of this he availed himself with infinite and always concealed art, to repress or to regain opponents. But this was done with such discretion, that nobody thought to complain of it. At a time when repose had become true wisdom, when repose was even necessary for reviving one day a taste for liberty, we dare not censure, we dare not give the name of corrupter to the man who, on the one hand, tempered the master imposed by events, and, on the other, checked the imprudences of an opposition without aim, unseasonable, and politically unwise.

The two volumes published bring the History down to the Peace of 1801.

## BURNS'S FIRESIDE LIBRARY. Burns.

The present system of reprinting popular works at a reduced charge has already led to the formation of many a "family library" in houses which could not hitherto boast of a few shelves of books. The cheapest of these serial publications are, however, somewhat of too matter-of-fact and utilitarian a character to be so extensively read as their low price would otherwise lead to. Economy of cost is, certainly, very desirable in popular literature; but if the staple of the article supplied be unattractive, then the publication is not likely to prove beneficial either to purchaser or publisher; for the pride of possessing books is but a poor gratification in comparison with the pleasure of reading them. True it is that the libraries of the rich are so extensive, that their "very indices are not to be read over in an age," and their furniture of books reminds one of the coat in the "Tale of a Tub;" but in the case of collections of books for the middle and industrious classes, they are purchased for better motives than ostentation—to be read and appreciated.

The appearance of the "Fireside Library" has induced us to this comparison, since it promises to be a more inviting collection than either of its predecessors, if we except the series of novels. The "Fireside" re-issues are chiefly of a narrative and poetic character, having, at the same time, an instructive and recreative aim. Six of the volumes are before us.—1. "Evenings with the Old Story-Tellers," is a collection of tales, for which we are indebted to the imagination, knowledge, and literary labour of the monks of the middle ages; and "from which the most celebrated poets, of our own and other lands, have condescended to draw their plots." The "Gesta Romanorum" has supplied many of these tales; each being introduced by a conversational page or two, explaining the origin of the story, &c.: this is, altogether, a very pleasant volume of romantic fiction.—2. A collection of "Ballads and Metrical Tales," selected from Percy, Ritson, Evans, Jamieson, Scott, &c., and presenting some of the more popular specimens of our Ballad Poetry, as the Child of Elle, Chevy-Chace, the Children in the Wood, Griselda, Valentine and Ursine, and thirty-six others: this volume is most picturesquely illustrated by Tenniel, Corbould, Franklin, and others: the scene from the Children in the Wood, by the former artist, is a beautiful composition.—3. "Frank's First Trip to the Continent," by the Rev. W. Gresley, M.A., narrates the facts and incidents of several visits to France, not in the traveller's dry descriptive manner, but in a lively, conversational, and anecdotic style.—4. "Undine," a pretty edition of Fouqué's celebrated romance, with an excellent preface on the genius of its highly gifted author.—5. "Fables and Parables," by Lessing, Herder, Krummacher, and others, not familiar to the English reader; with a very entertaining outline of the history of Parabolic literature.—6. "The Shadowless Man," a reprint of Chamisso's "Wonderful History of Peter Schlemiel."

The volumes, respectively, are illustrated with wood-engravings of highly intellectual design; and, altogether, the execution of the present portion of the series gives assurance of its yielding a great fund of entertainment and pleasant instruction to all classes of readers.

**THE COMPLETE ANGLER, OR THE Contemplative Man's Recreation, of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton.** Edited by JOHN MAJOR. Fourth Edition. D. Bogue, Fleet-street.

It would be difficult, within the whole compass of our early literature, to name a volume which has attained a wider popularity than "The Complete Angler" of Walton. For nearly two centuries has it been "the Contemplative Man's Recreation," in the field and in the closet, in the bright beams of a "fine fresh May morning," and in the rural quiet of some moss-crustured retreat: from the time when it was first published, "in St. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet-street, 1653," to its issue in the same full-tide of biblioply in 1844. How many thousand readers have been, by turns, charmed with its vivid autobiographical spirit, its lively dialogues, its minute and sparkling pictures of rural objects; its varied display of character, both in action and conversation; its pastoral poetry; its quaint, but wise thoughts, agreeable and humorous fancies, and truly apostolic purity and benevolence. Admiration of Walton's Art has well nigh outlived its abuse, and a full score of years have elapsed since the poet sang:—

And angling, too, that solitary vice,  
Whatever Izaak Walton sings or says;  
The quaint, old, cruel coxcomb, in his gullet  
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it.

To chronicle the various editions of this "recreation of a recreation," as old Izaak termed his "Angler," would be a labour beside our purpose; but, it is difficult to imagine any volume more complete in bibliographical

and picturesque illustration, or in typographical accuracy and beauty, than the volume before us; the fourth edition which, in 21 years, has passed the scrutiny of the zealous editor, John Major. His "Introductory Essay" sparkles with new and interesting facts in the life of the Prince of Piscators: in it, the editor advocates Walton's claims to a higher position than his earliest biographers have awarded him, and dwells especially upon the extent and high respectability of Walton's connexions, particularly among the superior clergy of his time. He next quotes the proof adduced last year, that, at the age of 24, Walton was free of the Ironmongers' Company. Then we have some talk of erecting a monument more worthy of honest Izaak, than that which has been placed in Winchester Cathedral, whose Dean is delighted that an honour so justly due, should be paid to Walton as the "Historian of the Church." Next, we find a "genuine little scrap," exhibiting a fac-simile of his hand writing, which will be new even to the Waltonian reader. Of course, this Essay only glances at Walton's history, for whom nearly as much has been done in the way of literary and personal illustration as for Shakspeare himself. Still, John Major's enthusiasm is very delightful, and we can readily believe that he has "Waltonised the land," and truly merited Mr. Disraeli's compliment to John's edition of 1823. "one often sees a pretty book, which is interesting to a particular class; but you have hit on a work that pleases everybody." Nor can we pass over the zeal with which certain fond approvals are quoted, from Sheridan's declaration that he never desired a better companion for a post-chaise, than this same Angler, to Wordsworth's imperishable tribute to

Meek Walton's heavenly memory.

The same bibliographic lore, conjoined with artistic taste, is shown in the selection of the embellishments. Those on steel include a portrait of Walton, copied by Bone, from Houseman's picture in the National Gallery; and a companion portrait of Cotton, from a miniature by Lely, for which Kenny Meadows has designed a frame, charmingly characteristic of Cotton as an angler, a poet, a lover, and a Bacchanalian. Then follows a series of new designs, painted by Absolon, and engraved by Willmore. The embellishments on wood, by the Jacksons, are 74 in number. Creswick has painted for the work some delightful river-scenes. The Fish are mostly from paintings by A. Cooper, R.A.; whilst, to enliven the antiquarianism of autographs and portraits, Kenny Meadows has contributed a few kindred fancies of surpassing humour.

Among the localities consecrated by Walton's genius, his house in Fleet-street is the most popular; and of this dwelling Mr. Major treats us with an accredited view, adding "The curious in London topography will recognize the corner house in the print annexed to this essay, as the south-west end of Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, as it appeared till within about the last sixteen years. The third west from the corner is considered as the identical house of Walton, whilst the view, at the same time, contains a glance of the curious old houses up Chancery-lane, in one of which he also resided about ten years after the above date. It is, probably, the only correct delineation extant, having been drawn on the spot by the late Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, whose superiority in topographical delineation is particularly well known."

## THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

The Literary World is evidently astir with novelties; whilst books and rumours of books are more numerous than we recollect them to have been for some years, at this season. The Magazines partake of this general activity; and, what with the renewed exertions of the old favourites, and the budding of new aspirants, all classes of readers have cause for congratulation.

BLACKWOOD opens with a paper of charming criticism, entitled "Virgil, Tasso, and Raphael," in which the characteristics of their genius are most poetically delineated. The article, too, teems with such elegant truths as the following:—"So completely in all persons of education are the great works of antiquity incorporated with thought, that they arise involuntarily with every exercise of the faculty of taste, and insensibly recur to the cultivated mind, with all that it admires, and loves, and venerates." The next paper is a sly shaft—"Ping-Ke's Views of the Stage," in which a Chinese borrows his notions of English life from our drama: to wit, Mr. Bourcicaunt's hot-bed, "Old Heads and Young Hearts." "The Midnight Watch" is a well-written tale of the Civil Wars. It is followed by a searching examination of that very remarkable book, "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation." We have only space to do little more than name two other papers of striking interest—"A Sequel to the Confessions of an English Opium-eater," and "North's Specimens of the British Critics—Dryden;" in the latter, Sir Walter Scott's strange misplacing of glorious John, second only to Milton and Shakspeare, is not forgotten. The number is a good one, but somewhat over critical.

FRASER leads off with the first of a Gallery of Contemporary Orators—Sir Robert Peel, in which the statecraft of the Premier is vividly and impartially sketched. The introductory pages on "Eloquence in this empire, is power," evince a thorough acquaintance with the parliamentary oratory of our time, and the common sense of the observations on the state of parties compensates for their occasional want of polish; altogether, there is a life-like vigour in the paper which renders the contributor a great acquisition to Fraser's muster-roll. "The Wolves of Esthonia" is a cleverly narrated string of the horrors of wolf visits. The review of Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads is a piece of broad, rattling criticism: there is a judicious commendation of Miss Acton's Modern Cookery, introduced by a glance at culinary history, *secundum artem*. Mr. Oakeley's Letter to the Bishop of London, and the Treasury Bench, are the titles of two other papers. There are some excellent Scottish ballads; and the lover of anecdotic gossip will regret to find the "Walk from London to Fulham" terminated by the agreeable narrator arriving at the "ancient village." The number is throughout a capital one.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE opens with a paper on that much-vexed antiquarian question, the origin and uses of the Irish Round Towers, the peg being Mr. Petrie's long-expected Essay. To this succeeds a string of touching poems by the late Mrs. James Gray, a contributor to this Magazine. A series of articles on the Italian Poets is commenced with Tasso. The "Nevilles of Garretstown" is continued; there is some lively railroad romance in "The Road versus the Rail;" and the Number is wound up with a review, or rather digest, of M. Thiers's "Consulate and the Empire."

THE STUDENT, and Young Men's Advocate, under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Drapers' Association, contains some sound information in natural and moral science, relieved by lighter matter. The work is wonderfully cheap.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY SKETCH-BOOK is an illustrated anecdotic miscellany, with snatches of romance, memoirs of regiments and celebrated persons, harping on "adventure by flood and field;" it is pleasant reading, full of stirring incident, embellished, withal, in good taste, and in abundant variety.

MAXWELL'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION IN IRELAND in the year 1798, is this month concluded with parts XIV. and XV. In his Preface, the author states this work to be compiled "from works long since given to the world—documentary papers—manuscripts for the first time printed—and private details of men still living, and who themselves acted a leading part during that troubled era." With such excellent materials, Mr. Maxwell has wrought a volume of startling interest, and horrifying detail, yet pregnant in every page with lessons to the governing and the governed. Cruikshank, as the illustrator, has preserved his literal skill to the last: the plate of the rebels destroying a house and furniture, is an admirable specimen.

WADE'S LONDON REVIEW abounds with stern judgments upon momentous topics of the day; as Ministers and the Banks of Scotland, Anti-Catholic Novels, Rifle-Ball Experiment, and Capital Punishments. Neither is the paper on Rabelais ill-timed, in this age of fun and satire. Calligraphy and Character discusses anecdotically and pleasantly, a position as old as the days of Shenstone—that you may tell a man's disposition by his hand-writing.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE for six months, forms a goodly volume, closely printed, and liberally illustrated. Glancing at the contents, we find ancient monuments, biographies of eminent persons, choice theological extracts and essays, a tour to the English lakes, papers on fossil remains, and the sermons alluded to in the Scriptures, original poetry of a religious cast, Sabbath meditations, sermons, and family prayers, curiosities of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, remarkable days and places, &c.—the whole superintended by clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland. As regards quantity and sterling quality of matter, the work is a marvel of cheapness.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE, No. XXIV, concludes the present series, and announces its appearance next month, in a handsomely-bound volume, without any increase of charge. The present Number concludes Craven's Tale of Fatherland, in which there is some attractive *nouvelle* writing. A strange eventful story in verse, by Charles Whitehead, is powerfully illustrated by Kenny Meadows. Dr. Roden's "Travel and Talk" discourses pleasantly of Naples and Florence. "The Past, the Present, and the Possible" is a "Keep-moving," cosmopolitan paper; and, an article entitled "Contemporary History" mercifully exposes the stuff of which the minor intelligence of the folio of four (or eight) pages is made. The Number is lively and unflagging throughout.

## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

At her Majesty's Theatre, when we have not novelty of lyrical music we have novelty of reading of scores and of impersonation. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed on Tuesday night, and was the occasion of a remarkable *début*, and one which had for some time engrossed the attention of the *dilettanti*. Its result surpassed all previous expectation. Thunders of applause greeted each effort of the young and fair *débütante*, and her success was not only complete, but most brilliant. The first notes of Madame Castellan, full, easy, and assured, surprised her auditors, and her earnest and thrilling execution of the beautiful air, "Regnava nel Silenzio," for which another *cavatina* from "Rosamonda" is generally substituted, took them by storm.

It has seldom been our lot to hear a fresher, more liquid and melodious voice; its compass is remarkable; naturally a high soprano, it descends to the lowest regions of the contralto, and embraces two octaves and a half, from the A flat in



the bass to the E flat above, and is perfect throughout. Her execution is clear and flowing, her expression true and impassioned. To her impersonation of the hapless *Bride of Lammermoor*, it would be difficult to give too large a proportion of praise. It is in perfect keeping throughout, and yet no traces of the study which she has doubtless expended upon it can be perceived. The character of the simple, tender, confiding *Lucy*, seems to belong to her; nature, not art, seems to produce the emotions which shake her whole being, and the spontaneous simple and natural feeling which bursts forth, as though irrepressible, give to her acting a totally different character to that of any other artist.

The scene in the beginning of the second act, where the meek and timid girl is goaded into bitterness and reproach by the cruelty of her brother, was given by her with the force of reality; while the scene, when poor *Lucy's* reason is wrecked—where the memory of lost happiness, and the realisation of broken hopes, mingled with the consciousness of existing evil possess her mind, was touching in the extreme, and the sweet and thrilling tones that came forth from her lips, seemed the natural expression of feelings too strong to be repressed. Her attitudes, always in perfect keeping with her subject, were most graceful; whilst her ingenuous countenance reflected each shade of feeling. The applause was tremendous. The fall of the curtain after each act brought forth an universal call for Madame Castellan; a royal *dilettante* himself stimulating the audience with his *bravos* which formed a running commentary at each pause of her performance. We have seldom seen a more pronounced and decided success.

Moriani was, what he generally is in the impersonation of *Edgar*—it is impossible he should be more. The character Sir Walter Scott portrayed, he enacts in every minutia; from beginning to end the character of the gloomy *Edgar*, his spirit embittered by misfortune, and excited by revenge, is not lost sight of for a moment; and this renders the contrast more striking with that deep and passionate devotion to *Lucy Ashton*, which has frustrated all his schemes of vengeance, and that gushing tenderness with which the *Bell' Alma innamorata* escapes from his dying lips.

Pornasari displayed more than his wonted energy and vigour in the part of *Ashton*. The solemn brazen tones of this noble singer form the darker shadows of the picture—in whose depth the spectator reposes, as in those of a picture of Rembrandt—whilst it brings out, with inexpressible effect, the features of the *dramatis persone* in the foreground. The result of last Thursday's performance was the more striking, as it was unexpected; and the acquisition of a first-rate *prima donna* is an event which will create a sensation throughout Europe, where the love of lyrical music daily acquires more universal sway and intensity.

#### THE FRENCH PLAYS.

After a short *relache* for Pastor, the St. James's Theatre reopened its doors on Monday, for the first appearance this season of Mademoiselle Plessy, of the Theatre Francaise. This clever actress was born at Metz, celebrated for its *mirabelles*, which glitter with their crystallized sugar in their round boxes on our dessert tables. On the death of her father she was brought to Paris to be placed in the Conservatoire; but, instead of this, became a pupil of Samson, under whose tuition she rapidly became the finished actress, and soon acquired her high position, acknowledged by the fastidious *habitués* of the Theatre Francaise.

It has been a sudden change from the melodrama of Frederic Lemaître to the calm comedy of Mademoiselle Plessy; and we scarcely imagined that those who thronged so eagerly to behold his terrible nature in the "Dame de St. Tropez," or "Trente Ans," and his amusing *blague* in "Robert Macaire," would find great pleasure in the severe elegance of Plessy. But she is evidently appreciated, and that highly too, by the audiences at the French plays: the appearance of the house on Monday, and the general applause which greeted her entrance, proved this.

The "Ecole des Veillards," in which this lady performs *Madame Danville*, is not a very interesting piece. We plead guilty to having caught ourselves yawning once or twice during its representation: indeed, it appears to have acquired a reputation far beyond its merits. The plot lacks the ingenuity of the French school of dramatic writing; and the dialogue is deficient in point and humour—serious defects in a comedy. It is, however, evenly written. Mlle. Plessy's acting was distinguished by all that care and piquancy which has been so much admired. One of her most valuable qualities is, that she speaks the speech allotted to her, not in any pretensions or studied manner, but naturally and truthfully. Her deportment is also perfect. M. Cartigny, as *Bonnard*, merits a favourable notice; and M. Oudinot played with his wonted effect, as *Danville*, the husband.

#### OLYMPIC.

Mr. Marble, the American comedian, of whom we had to speak favourably during his engagements at the Strand and Haymarket theatres a few months back, appeared at this house on Easter Monday. His previous career in London could not be termed a successful one; but this was entirely owing to the wretched trash in which he appeared, rather than any want of merit on his part as an actor. There is a quaintness and dry humour in his performance which is highly diverting; and as *Sampson Hardhead*, "The Game Cock of the Wilderness," in the piece of the same name, he has an opportunity of putting forth all his drolleries. The piece itself is by an American author—so, at least, we presume; but, as it has been proved several times, even down to the last trans-Atlantic importation, *Metamora*, that our own ideas of excellence differ somewhat with those of Brother Jonathan, the "Game Cock of the Wilderness" is partly rewritten and constructed by Mr. Leman Rede, whose experience in such matters is well known. He appears to have had but rough materials to work upon. There is a daughter in love with one man, but urged by her father to marry another; there is an attempted murder, when the choice of the father tries to shoot the choice of the lady; there is a wrong man taken up for it, being the "Game Cock of the Wilderness," with other situations more or less conventional. Mr. Marble's acting, however, was very entertaining, keeping the audience constantly on the *qui vive* to catch his sly witticisms and opinions; and at the fall of the curtain he was loudly called for. We have no doubt but that the "Game Cock" will flutter his wings for some time at the Olympic. A burlesque succeeded, called "The Seven Champions of Christendom." It is written by Mr. Stoguelar, turning the old legend into fun, and abounds with humorous allusions to the late topics of the day, which have formed the chief points this Easter in all the extravaganzas. But candour compels us to say it is so inefficiently performed, and put upon the stage in such a dreary manner, that we much wonder it went even so well as it did. Miss Davenport, a clever tragic actress, is totally out of her place in burlesque; and the attempts of the rest of the company to be droll, entirely misunderstanding the spirit of extravaganzas, were literally depressing. There were some capital notions throughout the piece, which actors with common intelligence could have made a great deal of; but which, as it was, fell "dead flat." To act a burlesque properly—that is to say, a burlesque of the present day—requires the greatest care and nicest perception of humour, widely different from the low buffoonery of one of the characters in the present instance, whose contortions never raised a smile. We recommend the manager to visit Richardson's show; from the *corps dramatique* of that popular establishment he can replace some of his company with great advantage.

#### ASTLEY'S.

We do not look for any high order of literary merit in the pieces produced at Astley's Theatre. On the contrary, we think we should be somewhat disappointed if we found it. But there must be a great deal to see, and a great deal to read, in the play-bill: we must have grand *entrées* and double platforms; combats, rescues, and red fire—plenty of red fire. And we must also have numbers of children about us, for their laughter and amazement is the greatest treat, perhaps, after all; we question if we should enjoy the jokes of Mr. Merriman with half the zest, if there were not little people near us to laugh too.

On Easter Monday the house re-opened, according to custom, with a new grand spectacle, called "The Maid of Saragossa, or the Spanish Amazons," in which the well known picture by Wilkie formed the concluding *tableau* of the first act. There were ladies in brilliant armour, mounted on "fiery unnamed steeds," defending a party of sleeping Guerrillas against the French; there was, of course, the defence also of the town, and a comic Irish soldier, who gets into trouble, nobody knows how, and always has remarkable business to transact, nobody knows where. But the grand effect was reserved for the end of the spectacle, wherein the town tumbled down into ruins, and there was such a firing of cannon and clashing of weapons—such clattering of infuriated steeds, and cheering of the conquering troops, as was never before witnessed. There is no theatre where these effects are managed so well as at Astley's; although, we must confess, we have of late missed the genius displayed by Ducrow in their arrangement. The scenes in the circle were really excellent. A great acquisition has been made to the equestrian company by the engagement of Monsieur and Madame Dumas. The lady is a very graceful dancer, as well as rider; and the gentleman appeared in an "act of horsemanship," representing some passages in the life of Napoleon, changing his dress upon horseback, and assuming several well-known attitudes. Two brothers, the Messrs. Bridges, were loudly cheered for some very daring equestrian feats, especially that of muzzling five or six horses at once. The very small foot-hold which appears requisite to cling, as it were, to the backs of the steeds is most remarkable. There were several other performances more or less commendable, and a lively farce sent every body home in good temper with themselves and the world in general.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

It has so often been our task to praise the management, and general arrangements of this excellently conducted theatre, that in noticing it, at present, we can do little more than reiterate what we have before said respecting it. As we predicted several weeks ago, "Richard the Third" has proved a most successful revival in every sense of the word; and the theatre has been literally crowded to the ceiling on each night of its representation. It must be exceedingly gratifying to Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps to see their exertions thus crowned with unvarying success; the more so, since every imitation of their plan, with the hackneyed "gag" of "reviving the legitimate drama," and "affording a home to Shakespeare," has proved an utter failure—the result of general incapacity on the part of the "revivers" and "home-finders." To see an intellectual entertainment entirely taking the place of inferior melodrama, or the buffoonery of smoke-clouded taverns, must be a source of pleasure to every one anxious to see the moral amusements of the community promoted.

#### SURREY.

When we first saw the novel of "Margaret Catchpole" advertised, and a synopsis given of its incidents, we imagined it would not be long before the dramatists caught it up with a view of adapting it to the stage. Our anticipations proved correct. One or two versions have already appeared at the theatres, that at the Surrey being from the industrious scissors of Mr. Edward Stirling, whose tact in arranging popular works for representation on the stage is well known. Although the Surrey ranks with the minor theatres, it is by no means an unimportant one. On the contrary, its productions appeal to a very large class of the community; and its various departments support, indirectly, a great number of

individuals. We conceive the Surrey holds a position level with that of the Ambigu-Comique, or the Porte St. Martin theatres, in Paris. The pieces are of the same calibre; the *carte de fare* provided for its patrons displays more highly-seasoned *pièces de resistance* than delicate *entremets*; and a successful piece may be regarded as a standard of the dramatic taste with which the middling classes, and those a shade lower, are imbued. Hence the most favourite productions are those whose scenes are laid amongst the domestic circles in which the majority of the audience move; and they appeal in general to the sympathies of individuals whose ideas are in the same category as those of the characters represented. The strange story—stranger than fiction—of Margaret Catchpole is, doubtless, already familiar to most of our readers through Mr. Cobbold's remarkable book. It has lost none of its interest in a dramatic shape; indeed this is increased by the pathos and truthfulness of Mrs. R. Honner's acting. She is a most valuable actress; and in the representation of the peculiar line of characters usually entrusted to her, without a rival. Indeed, every rôle in the drama was well filled, especially by Messrs. H. Hughes and Cowell. The latter gentleman we had occasion to notice at the Adelphi, and most favourably. He appears a great favourite at this house, where he has better opportunities of exhibiting his talents. Altogether the piece achieved a decided success. In the entertainment which followed, a little child, Miss Heron, played an Irish character. Her performance was certainly clever; but we confess such high-pressure precocities are little to our taste. In speaking of the capital manner in which the plays are put on the stage at this establishment, we must make favourable mention of Mr. Honner, from whose perception and arrangement other theatres might take a hint.

The bills at the other theatres have remained nearly the same as they were last week. We regret to state that Mr. W. Harrison has suffered from a relapse, and is now again severely indisposed. This has, of course, affected the performance of operas at Drury-lane; and the ballet not having proved a hit, the houses have been very indifferent. On Saturday evening last the theatre was closed.

#### FANCY BALL.

A very elegant fancy ball and supper was given at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday evening, to their friends, by some gentlemen well known in the theatrical and literary circles of the metropolis. Dancing commenced at ten o'clock and was kept up with unabated spirit until past six in the morning. The dresses were of the most gorgeous and characteristic description; and everything went off so well, that we believe it is intended to make an annual affair of it, under the title of "Une soirée d'amis."

#### SUFFOLK-STREET EXHIBITION.

It is with great pain as critics that we are compelled to record the generally low character of the present year's collection of paintings now gathered together upon the walls of this gallery. Nor is it alone in excellence of degree, but in generic classification of style, that the present exhibition takes a very low rank. But one scriptural painting (that of "Isaac and Ishmael dismissed by Abraham," 646, by E. Latella) and this of no great excellence, is to be found among the eight hundred works collected by the Society of British Artists. And not a single work of epic pretension, good or bad, is to be discovered there. In fact the great strength of the exhibition is good, bad, and indifferent landscape of all class and size, sprinkled with portraiture, and a slight infusion of painting of genre. We shall now proceed to analyse the separate productions of the principal exhibitors, none of whom, with the exception of Mr. Herring and Mr. Woolmer, betray any very great improvement. We ought, perhaps, also to except the works of another exhibitor, Mr. Anthony, from this sweeping assertion. The pictorial utterance of such talent as he seems to possess is decidedly better than the silence to which it had previously been condemned, as we certainly do not re-collect his name as the producer of anything worth attention in the previous exhibition of this society.

The solitary painting of Latella's, to which we have already alluded, is executed in wax or fresco, and is marked by a dry, hard style of workmanship, which, however clean it may be, is anything but pleasant to the eye. The subject itself is too heavy for Mr. Latella. If he knew himself better, he would refrain from dealing with subjects which require something more than the dignity which a tolerable portrait painter can confer upon a thoughtful head. Moreover, his ill-judged imitation of the manner of the German eclectic school, argues a profound want of taste. To raise by changing the character of the British school, we need the originality of Haydon, rather than parallel plagiarism with those of Macilise and Eastlake.

One of the very best landscapes in the Gallery comes from the easel of J. Tennant (near Hendon, Middlesex; 226). It is painted with infinite brilliance and charm, and far surpasses any of the other paintings of the same master in cleanliness. His large poetical landscape from Spenser's "Faerie Queen" ("Sir Calidore Entertained by the Shepherds;" 192), is luminous and clear, but wants intention and purpose. It is, as regards its name, an utter failure; and the other qualities which it possesses are not of sufficient excellence to make any compensation for the want of poetry shown in it.

The President of the Society, Mr. Hurlstone, exhibits only four pictures this year. (Nos. 56, 122, 348, and 405). The first of these, called "Rebecca"—an Italian woman with a pitcher, or vase, for we forget the precise form of the jar she bears upon her head—is by far the best of the four. But, in common with them, it shows that slovenliness and looseness of hand which Mr. H. has of late years been accustomed to mistake for freedom and mastery over his materials. In addition to this, the markings out of his features are offensively detailed with a raw lake purple, and the hip of the figure is ill-drawn. As a portrait-composition the figure is put together with exceeding grace. Of the remaining three we prefer No. 405, "Salute Signore," the colour of which is less luminously rotten than that of the "Rebecca."

Herring's "Vulcan and Hebe" (171), is a painting of a blacksmith with a cup-bearer from the neighbouring pot-house and a horse, the latter of which forms by far the most important portion of the painting. Mr. Herring understands the pictorial character of the horse well; and is only second to Landseer in his method of interpreting. His other contributions to the gallery are 121, 224, 321, 353, 396, 551 (the companion painting to "Vulcan and Hebe;" and, as regards colour, decidedly the better picture), and 559. The second upon this list (224), "Ducks after Nature," is an admirable little painting, full of life and nature.

Zeiler contributes a large number of his Hungarian sketches; all of them characterized by that curious surface which his execution has hitherto displayed. (No. 223). "The Stranger Inquiring his Way of a Hungarian Goadherd;" and (470), "Hungarian Peasants Going to Church," are, perhaps, the best of the ten compositions which he has this year exhibited. The first is a charming piece, of delicate tone, and melodious colour.

The single fancy subject, exhibited by Mr. Salter, is a repetition of the worn-out subject of the Bachelante, and one of the worst repetitions of it which we have yet seen. It has neither passion, joy, nor wine in it. The drawing of the figure is weak and lifeless, and the colour that of wax-work rather than flesh. We have heard that the various living models of the metropolis are doing less work this season than ever. We can fully believe that Mr. Salter contributes nothing to their support.

Mr. Woolmer has now learnt to tame down his poetic wildness into something like sobriety, and we can with reason congratulate him upon the change in his style. His landscape of "The Dingle" (No. 429), is one of the most charmingly poetical productions in the gallery, and needed only a slight degree more solidity in its shadows to have been pictorially almost perfect. There is also a tendency in this picture, as well as in the "Dorothea" (No. 363), to focus the higher lights with flake white—which, in some degree, impairs the richness and melody of its harmony. His "Scene from the Arabian Nights" (No. 302) is a gracious and ideal imagination, full of beautiful and tender tone. It is an inspiration, warmed with the inspiration of that marvellous work which used to enchant our boyhood with its dream of beauty and wonder. The handling of the "Dorothea" is vigorous and masterly, without the slightest indication of coarseness, but needs somewhat more refinement and nicety in finish.

Pyne exhibits a large landscape, which is full of taste and conventional skill, but wants, in many portions, a closer and more minute attention to accidental colour. It partakes of the panoramic monotony, which seems as if it was necessitated by large extent of surface. The means employed are simple and good, and it is long since we have seen anything finer in landscape art than the recession of tone exhibited along the right hand brow of the valley. Nos. 339 and 344 are two masterly little circular effects, with no attempt at detail in them, fathered unscrupulously upon a couple of Welsh names. The rest of Mr. Pyne's paintings are composed of sea-scapes and river scenery. No. 623 (Vale of the Taff, South Wales) is one of the best of these canvases.

Mr. Anthony exhibits several landscapes, characterised by marked originality of manner. His "Ruined Church and Round Tower of Aghadoc, with View of the Lower Lake of Killarney" (159), is singularly true and sweet in character, but is injured by an overdone care in detail, and somewhat too great a brilliancy in manner. The same faults mark his "May-Day in the Last Century," which is otherwise a painting of surpassing eloquence in its variety of colour and novelty of hand. (No. 500).

The portraiture of the exhibition finds its best representative in Mr. Hill, who, with the exception of a prevalent flatness, and monotony of colour and handling, shows great taste in the general execution of his pictures. He draws gracefully, composes freely, and if he shows an occasional tendency to the weakness and thinness of water-colours, shows also a fine susceptibility of eye for the more delicate variations of tone. In No. 12 he has stepped aside from his usual class of subjects. The dead game are painted with excessive freedom, and the boy and background are richly, as well as modestly, treated. It is a canvass which does Mr. Hill infinite credit.

In caricature, for their class of design ranks little beyond it, we find Mr. Prentiss and Fiddling, both of whom exhibit considerable power in seizing the more exaggerated features of mirth and absurdity. As a mere artistic feature in his work, we would recommend the first to infuse less lamp-black and gloom into his paintings, and should wish the last to acquire more force and brilliancy in his manner of mixing his light and shade. The "Lost Steak" of the latter (320), and the "Materials of a Future Page" (41), are favourable specimens of their manner.

Clint, Wilson, and Lancaster would, if we were disposed to have gone further, have come in for qualified praise. Clint possesses a clear and careful manner, as does Shayer, with no other qualification as a painter. Mr. Stevens is the most accomplished of tea-tray work on our present list of painters. Boddington imitates Bright badly, and Allen, whom we grieve hitherto to have omitted, is a fine painter, with English perceptions and English tastes about him. No. 86, by this artist, possesses an exquisite passage to the left of the painting of English colour and scenery. Like Lee and Creswick, we love him, because he is so thoroughly English. Ward, the Academician, exhibits several small canvases of merit, which we regret should so evidently seem to be traps for Art-Union prizes. At last, there is nothing worth noticing in the Exhibition; and as we should regret to speak of artists, solely for the

bitter delight of censuring their labour, we close our notice; not, however, without alluding to our deep sorrow in finding that so little impulse has been communicated to the body of artists by the late attempts made by Government to raise the character of British art. Surely we are not yet so utterly without epic talent as such an exhibition as this would argue; and it is with grief we see so large a collection of paintings as this, unmarked by more than that class of talent which is unwarned by those higher inspirations which spoke to the old epic art of Italy and the poetic taste of Greece, in the painting and the sculpture which have outlived empires and nations, forms and creeds, by the power of that immortality genius confers upon the impulses of her children.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

When a cry was raised against railroads on the grounds of their being a heavy blow and a great discouragement to fox hunting—and indeed to the chase generally—it was little anticipated that the hot-water system would presently become, if not a national sport in the vernacular meaning of the term, at all events a very tolerable substitute and handsome equivalent for so much sporting *matériel* as it should damage. For example, your Oxonian, keen disciple of Nimrod though he be, has ten to one the best of it, even if occasionally the iron turnpike does interfere with his twenty minutes best endeavour to ride the tail off a bucephalus of Mr. Quartermaine's stud. Which of us can look back upon the mean invention of our day, though but half a score years ago, to get rid of troublesome time and cash by the agency of a yellow chaise and four posters, without rendering him up bodily to the green monster when contemplating the glories to be achieved by the aid of a special train? The vicinity of the Haymarket, available till Ten P.M., and college won before midnight—think of that gentlemen commoners, and proctors, not gentlemen at all. As soon as the Cambridge line is open, offices for the sale of opera stalls and pit tickets will be opened at both universities. But we would go further than this: we would claim for steam coaching the merit of being, for its own sake and effects, a pastime most worthy of cultivation. Sweet are the uses of the rail, if only they be properly applied, which certainly they are not where a snail's canter, of some twenty miles an hour or so, is the limit of their exploit. Take your locomotive and send him along, like a Derby winner, or an electric telegraph's note of interrogation, or a lover's hopes, and sit behind him, without your heart leaping out of your mouth, if you can. Do you want an authority for it, a glorious example of such a taste? On Tuesday last when the royal party was about returning to London from its short visit to the Isle of Wight, a director of the South Western Railway, whose duty it was to be in attendance on the occasion, inquired of Prince Albert "whether two hours and a quarter would be too short a time for the performance of the Journey up?" "I think two hours and a half would be quite fast enough," replied his Royal Highness. "Oh no, no," exclaimed her Majesty, who had overheard what was passing, "no, no, two hours and a quarter." It was done in two hours and ten minutes; the observation of the engine driver upon the speed, being, "he didn't know what to do with the time." When the special train passed the Kingston station it was hard held; there cannot be a doubt that had it made steady running from the start, the distance could easily have been done in an hour and a half. Speed—like most other pleasant things—the more the pity, is not to be had a bargain; those who want it must pay for it, and very probably there will soon be on every great line of railroad, trains that will do sixty miles an hour, at corresponding fares. Will it be too much to call a run with one of these "sport?" A well-known Meltonian, in the ecstasy of a ten minutes' hunt, best pace over grass, once cried out that he never knew hound or horse, could go half fast enough for him; and only it was quite certain to kill him he would try the sensation of being blown out of a mortar. Little did he think that he should ever see the day, when surrounded by his family, and a wilderness of well-stuffed cushions, he should regularly pass between his town and country houses, at the average rate of a Lombard.

In consequence of the usual spring races on Epsom Down being postponed till the end of the month, there was no actual race meeting in the current week; for Croxton Park is a hunt in all its legitimate features. The glorious weather that has at last set in, however, is not neglected in the training stables, and all the returns from their neighbourhoods, report the activity and earnestness with which their operations are going on. Of course the results of their labours are kept for the use of all they may concern, as much as may be; nevertheless, some of the secrets would seem to have oozed out, for as much as the Cobweb Colt in the quotations from Manchester, is said to have gone back on Tuesday, in the odds for the Derby, to 25 to 1. He will, it is likely, come again; but another fortnight will make ducks and drakes of many of the public fancies. With the exception of Zanoni having disappeared from among the market horses for the Chester Cup, that event is pretty much where it was. On Monday Cataract was without backers in London, while in the country he was rising in public consideration. The betting on that handicap has ranged over a very large field of horses, and the early birds have secured the best of the bookmaking. The yachting season promises to be as early as brilliant; already an unusual muster of vessels are afloat, and some very fine craft are on the eve of being launched. Old Hyerns, having usurped half the reign of Spring, has at length been put to the rout, and order and harmony are restored. The Jubilee of Nature has commenced—man will now begin his festival. It will be a gorgeous one, for peace and prosperity are abroad, and there is goodwill among men.

MONDAY.—A very slack day, and scarcely a movement worthy of observation. To distinguish the actual from the nominal favourites, however, it may be as well to state that Semiseria and Cataract, the Era, Winesour, Celeste, Ratan, Yheoman as Kne, the Pride of Kildare, Old Ireland, and Patriot, were in fair demand for the Chester Cup; and Weatherbit, and Lord Exeter's lot, for the Derby. The Newmarket Handicap made its *débüt*, but with very little prospect of becoming a good betting race.

5 to 1 agst Croton Oil	10 to 1 agst Vol au Vent	20 to 1 agst Gorbamby (t)
6 to 1 — Porto Bello (t)	10 to 1 — Skeleton (t)	
2000 GUINEA STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Idas	3 to 1 agst Kedger (t)	5 to 1 agst Cobweb colt
CHESTER CUP.		
8 to 1 agst The Irish lot	20 to 1 agst Rag	40 to 1 agst Old Ireland (t)
10 to 1 — Semiseria (t)	33 to 1 — Ratan (t)	40 to 1 — Weatherbit
11 to 1 — Cataract	33 to 1 — Yheoman ac	50 to 1 — Patriot
12 to 1 — Obscurity (t)	33 to 1 — Kne	50 to 1 — Fairfax (t)
13 to 1 — The Era (t)	33 to 1 — Portrait	60 to 1 — Foreign-bred (t)
25 to 1 — Winesour (t)	33 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	60 to 1 — Foreign-bred (t)
30 to 1 — Celeste (t)	33 to 1 — Queen of Tyne	60 to 1 — Polaris (t)
DERBY.		
33 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)	15 to 1 agst Kedger	55 to 1 agst Laird o' Cocken (t)
40 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (t)	18 to 1 — Pam	40 to 1 — Weatherbit
10 to 1 — Alarm	18 to 1 — Clear-the-way	50 to 1 — Cobweb colt
14 to 1 — Idas	22 to 1 — Newsmonger	50 to 1 — Foreign-bred (t)
	30 to 1 — Weatherbit (t)	50 to 1 — Fuzbos (t)
	30 to 1 — Old England (t)	

THURSDAY.—The subscribers mustered but scantily this afternoon, and, as far as their proceedings affected the market prices, to very little purpose. With the exception of Semiseria and Cataract, all the horses mentioned below, were more or less in favour; the transactions, nevertheless, being of very small amount. Obscurity, it will be seen, became first favourite, a movement accomplished without the outlay of a sixpence. The Derby betting showed a strong disposition to back Clear-the-Way, the Cobweb colt, Pantasa, and Fuzbos, and sent the favourite back a point; the general business, however, was more than unusually flat and inoperative.

5 to 2 agst Idas	6 to 1 agst Cobweb colt (t)	6 to 1 agst Weatherbit
5 to 2 — Kedger		
CHESTER CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Obscurity	30 to 1 agst Ratan	33 to 1 agst Pride of Kildare, t
11 to 1 — Semiseria	30 to 1 — Zanoni	35 to 1 — Patriot
11 to 1 — Cataract	30 to 1 — Portrait	40 to 1 — O. I. I. (t)
14 to 1 — The Era	33 to 1 — Queen of the Tyne (t)	60 to 1 — Foreign-bred (t)
20 to 1 — Winesour		
DERBY.		
23 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's lot (t)	25 to 1 agst Miss Whip colt (t)	40 to 1 agst Laird o' Cocken (t)
11 to 1 — Alarm (t)	25 to 1 — Weatherbit	50 to 1 — Fuzbos (t)
14 to 1 — Idas	30 to 1 — Pantasa (t)	50 to 1 — Wood Pigeon
14 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Mentor (t)	50 to 1 — Sister to Laurence
18 to 1 — Clear-the-Way (t)	40 to 1 — Old England (t)	50 to 1 — Remorse (t)
20 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	40 to 1 — Ironmaster (t)	
20 to 1 — Newsmonger	40 to 1 — Young Eclipse	

#### CROXTON PARK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Farmers' Plate of £50, and 10 added for the second.	Heats.
Mr. John Alcock's Little Thought 6½ yrs .. ..	(Erebus) 1
Mr. Bates's Singleton, 4 yrs .. ..	2
The Security Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.	
Mr. Sprigg's ch g, by Mundig, 5 yrs .. ..	(Hon. W. Erskine) 1
Mr. R. Oliver's Grace Darling .. ..	(Captain Pettit) 2
The Granby Handicap of 20 sovs, each, with 50 added.	
Lord G. Bentinck's Discard, aged, 11st 10lbs .. ..	(Capt. Pettit) 1
Lord Stanley ns The Poor Soldier, 5 yrs .. ..	2
The Billiesdon Coplow Stakes of 25 sovs each, h.f.	
Mr. Atkinson's Wotton, 4 yrs .. ..	(Lord Howth) 1
Lord G. Bentinck ns Niobe, 4 yrs .. ..	(Capt. Pettit) 2

THURSDAY.

The Farmers' Handicap of 50 sovs, was won in two heats by Mr. Sprigg's ch g by Sir Gilbert, beating several others.	
The Gold Cup, added to a handicap of 20 sovs each.	
Lord G. Bentinck's Discard, aged, 11st 4lb .. ..	(Captain Pettit) 1
Lord Chesterfield's The Poor Soldier, 5 yrs, 10st 3lb .. ..	2
Match 25 sovs. Once round and a distance. Mr. J. Leslie's The Gift, 11st 2lb (Mr. Oliver), beat Sir W. W. Wynn's Sir Jasper, 10st 10lb, easily.	
The Melton Plate of 50 sovs. One mile and a half.	
Mr. Sprigg's ch g, by Mundig, 5 yrs .. ..	(Mr. Scobell) 1
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's William Le Gros, 6 yrs .. ..	2
Several others started. Won easily.	

The ship *Thomas Lowry*, from Sydney to London, arrived off Dartmouth on the 27th ult., landed her letters, and received a supply of provisions, and shipped at the same time one of the most experienced pilots out of that port. By some unforeseen circumstances the ship struck on some sunken rocks, became waterlogged, and was run ashore near the harbour, where she filled. The pilot the day after put an end to his existence by hanging himself in his own house.

The total number of persons on board the ships *United States* and *England*, both of which, there is too much reason to fear, have been lost, with all on board, was 164—viz., in the former, 74; in the latter, 90.





ETRUSCAN TAZZA, PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY TO GEORGE JONES, ESQ., R.A.

## TESTIMONIAL TO THE KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday last, at the closing of the Royal Academy, preparatory to the opening of the annual exhibition in May, the students presented Mr. Jones, Keeper, with a testimonial of their esteem for his unremittingly kind and valuable services. The testimonial consisted of a particularly beautiful Tazza, in silver, the design of which we gladly copy into our columns.

Mr. Jones having expressed his willingness to receive the Vase in the Antique School, a large portion of the students assembled on that evening to witness the presentation; and on Mr. Jones entering the school, accompanied by Mr. Etty and Mr. Mulready, the acclamations of the students fully testified the popularity of these gentlemen in the institution of which they have so long been distinguished members.

Mr. Jones received the Vase from the hands of Mr. A. D. Cooper, senior student, and son of the academican; and in reply to a short but appropriate speech from that gentleman, addressed the school in a warm and clearly heartfelt manner, which must have been highly gratifying to the students.

The Tazza is of silver, very highly burnished, the ornamental devices being frosted: it is copied from a fine example in the British Museum; the diameter is 15 inches. The base bears the following inscription:—

TO GEORGE JONES, ESQ., R.A., KEEPER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,  
FROM THE STUDENTS OF THAT INSTITUTION.

The older students of the Royal Academy well remember when the late keeper, Mr. Hilton, received a similar mark of respect; and several who are now academicians must recollect the evening when Fuseli acknowledged a similarly actuated testimonial.

## NORTHAMPTON GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE-CHASE.

The locality fixed for this spirited *finale* to the Northampton Meeting, on Thursday, the 27th ult., was two miles beyond Brixworth, about nine miles from Northampton; the manner in which the riders in the steeple-chase of last year were beset by the mob at the brook, being the principal reason for removing it to such a distance. The starting field (says a contemporary,) was a considerable eminence, opposite to Brixworth, divided from the eminence on which that renowned village is situated by a beautiful valley, speaking in a hunting or steeple chasing sense, through which flows the stream known as the Brixworth brook. On the crown of this eminence is a plantation called Cottisbrook Cow Pastures, one of a large series, representing the positions of the French and English armies at the battle of Waterloo, which were planted soon after that memorable event, the Cow Pastures, as we are told, corresponding with the situation of the right wing of the allied army at Hougoumont. The starting field, which was also the winning field, was staked and roped nearly its whole length, a necessary precaution in every steeple chase, the want of which often causes great confusion, deprives the spectators from having any clear view of the finish, and has frequently prevented the best horse from winning the race.

After passing out of the starting field, the line turned slightly to the right, passed over several large fields of pasture, with moderate fences, till it met the Brixworth Brook. This contained a breadth of thirteen or fourteen feet of water, an obstacle which does not appear on paper as very formidable, by those accustomed to such matters, but must be

admitted to be quite sufficient to thin a field of twenty horses, among which many, both horses and riders, were quite unaccustomed to the pace of steeple chasing. Here, accordingly, a terrible ducking and splashing occurred, and a correspondingly serious gap was made in the field, some falling back from opposite bank, some jumping into the water, others refusing, and the race was afterwards confined to the few who got successfully over. After passing through a couple of ploughed fields a turn was made to the left, and the rising ground over the turf was traversed till the road leading from Brixworth was met with, beyond which the horses came again into sight. Two more ploughed fields were here passed over, at the end of which was a mere double fence, and beyond that, separated by a large meadow, was the brook once more, higher up the stream, but of much smaller dimensions than where it was crossed the first time. At this point, the crowd, particularly the horsemen, was so great that the riders were completely buried in the dense mass, and it was with difficulty that they could be distinguished as they emerged from it. Indeed, the mass of cavalry which hung upon the sides and rear of the horses as they were running in nearly all the fields adjoining the starting one, was a serious drawback on the enjoyment of most of the spectators, and a great annoyance to the riders. Beyond the brook the line continued in the same direction over two or three grass fields; then, turning to the left, it entered the field below that from which the start took place, where a bend to the right brought it over the last fence—the first and last being the same—and thence, between the posts and rails, up a pretty smart ascent to the winning flags. The fences were about twenty in number, and the line three miles in length, which shows that the enclosures were large.

Our correspondent's sketch represents a scene in the run at Brixworth-lane, when the first horse fell, after getting over, and turned round on the fallow; the next, a fine black horse, got over, but threw his rider over his head. The next horse passed the staked hedge into the lane, but refused the bullfincher into the fallow. The two next horses cleared both fences in capital style.

## WINDSOR STEEPLE CHASES.

This annual sporting event, which commenced on Wednesday, attracted, as upon all former occasions, an immense number of persons, not only from the neighbouring towns and villages within a circuit of twenty miles of Windsor, but several hundreds from the metropolis. The number of persons congregated in the winning and starting meadow, and the fields adjacent, could not have amounted to less than between 20,000 and 30,000.

The Grand Military Chase of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit.		
Mr. H. Langley's b g The Cardinal	.. ..	(Owner) 1
Captain Scobell's Cock Robin	.. ..	(Mr. Innes) 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 3 ft. with 30 added by subscription.		
Mr. Neale's gr g Viscount	.. ..	(Buckley) 1
Capt. Fondall's gr g Gilleroo	.. ..	(Barker) 2
A Hack Race, of 2 sovs each, with 10 added by public subscription.		
Mr. Philpott's ch m Nora Creina	.. ..	(Mason) 1
Mr. Dyson's blk m Black Bess	.. ..	(Harry King) 2

## THURSDAY.

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.		
Mr. H. N. Penrice's c g Duprez	.. ..	(Salt) 1
Lord Glamis's b h Bucephalus	.. ..	(Owner) 2
A Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, with 10 added.		
Mr. J. Shackel's g g Monarch	.. ..	(Mr. Rance) 1
Mr. Lovegrove's b h Jamie	.. ..	(Owner) 2
A Scurry stakes of one sov each, with five added.		
Mr. W. Scott's Algar, out of Gift	.. ..	(Owner) 1
Mr. Langton's b. g. Conspirator	.. ..	(Rockley) 2

## DOST MOHAMED.

Dost Mohamed Khan was the Chief of Cabool, who, for a variety of reasons, the full force of which is better known to the Indian Government than the public at large, was deposed by the interference of England, and Shah Soojah raised to power in his stead. It was to us the "direful spring of woes unnumbered"—the disasters of the Afghan Campaign are not yet forgotten. The Chief was deposed in 1839, in favour of a man of worthless and cruel character, weak and profligate. Dost Mohamed, on the contrary, had both energy and ability. After the fatal retreat of the British troops, our *protège*—the precious Shah Soojah—(according to Lady Sale) "Set his seal to a proclamation calling on all true Mussulmans to fight against the Feringhees." The deposition of the Dost was the cause of the rise of the Afghan population against us, and throughout the negotiations that preceded the retreat, and which were terminated by the assassination of the English Envoy, the great object of the natives, headed by Akbar Khan, was to get back the person of the Dost, who was in the power of the Indian Government. Lady Sale, in her journal, frequently refers to Dost Mohamed and generally with some degree of favour; he was certainly a superior



DOST MOHAMED.

man to his successor, and much more popular with his countrymen. Towards the close of her book, she says, "Once again in power here, I would place Akbar, Mohamed Shah, and Sultan Jan hors de combat; befriend those who befriended us, and let the Afghans have Dost Mohamed Khan back, if they like. He and his family are only an expense to us in India; we can restore them, and make friends with him.

Again: "As to the justice of dethroning Dost Mohamed, and setting up Shah Soojah, I have nothing to say regarding it; nor regarding our policy in attempting to keep possession of a country of uncivilised people so far from our own, whence all supplies of ammunition, money, &c. must be obtained. Let our Governors-General and Commanders-in-Chief look to that." When the Dost was deposed he was sent to Hindostan with his family; he was appointed a residence and a guard of honour; he was by no means made a close prisoner, as during his detention he frequently went hunting, to which sport he is much attached. It is also certain that he interfered as much as he could do at such a distance, to check the disorders that took place under Akbar Khan; he urged the latter to fight for the throne if there were any chance of regaining it, but not to ill use the prisoners, or the women and children. He has long since returned to his country, and attention has been again drawn to him by an attack made on him by some assassins, who, however, failed in their attempt on his life. The occurrence is given as part of the intelligence from Afghanistan in the last Indian Mail.

**THE CEREMONY OF TAKING THE VEIL AT A CONVENT.**—On Monday a young lady was invested with the holy habit and religious veil of a Sister of Mercy, at the Convent of Mercy, Bermondsey. The ceremony took place in the church of the Most Holy Trinity, which adjoins the convent. The sacred edifice was crowded with spectators of the higher classes of society, who appeared to take the deepest interest in the imposing proceedings. Miss Zimmer, the postulant, having communicated in the morning, first appeared in her secular dress at the ceremony. At noon, all the religious assembled, put on their cloaks, and lighted their candles. The following divines officiated:—the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Revs. G. Foley, North, Butler, Collingridge, Bowman, Cotter, Horabin, Ringrove, Bamber, and O'Neale. The postulant took her place between the Superiores of the convent and an assistant, and on her knees asked the blessing of the former and her own religious name. At a given signal the choir sang the hymn *Gloria Virginum*. The hymn finished, the celebrant Bishop repeated "Ora pro ea, sancta Dei Genetrix." He then blessed a wax candle, and placed it on the altar, and having put incense into the thuribles and blessed it, he sprinkled the candle with holy water, incensed it, and presented it lighted to the postulant, saying—"Accipe, filia charissima, lumen corporale, in signum luminis interioris, ad repellendas omnes tenebras, ignorantie, vel erroris." The Bishop next preached a sermon suitable to the occasion from these words:—"Behold, we have left all things, and have followed Thee." The sermon ended, the Superiores and her assistant conducted the postulant to the grate of the altar, when, kneeling, she was interrogated as follows:—Celebrant: "My child, what do you demand?" Postulant: "The mercy of God and the holy habit of religion." Celebrant: "Is it of your own free will that you demand the holy habit of religion?" Postulant: "Yes, my Lord." After some further questions, and answers, and prayers, the parties arose, made a genuflection, and retired, when the postulant put off her secular dress, and the religious habits having been blessed by the Bishop, she was clad in them, as well as in the blessed veil. She then became a novice, and at the conclusion of the initiatory rites the Bishop sprinkled her with holy water; the assistant directing her to rise, made with her a genuflection to the Holy Sacrament, and conducted her to the Superiores, to whom she knelt. The latter raising her embraced her. The novice then embraced the other religious, to whom she bowed before and after the embrace. The choir then sang the Psalm, "Ecce quam bonum, et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum." The psalm ended, the religious retired in the same order in which they entered.

**THE SACRILEGE AT HASTINGS.**—Three persons have been apprehended on suspicion of having committed the sacrilege and felony at St. Leonard's Church on the night of the 24th of March, as already noticed by us. Their names are Tindall, Swinard, and Hyland. They underwent an examination on Saturday, when the former prisoner was discharged, and the other two remanded till Monday, when they were examined in the Town-hall, and were fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes at Lewes. The prisoner Swinard intimated that he should like to speak to the magistrate in private. They accordingly retired into a private room, when he said that they thought the lady was buried in her jewels, and that was the reason they broke into the church. They were in the church from 11 o'clock till nearly three, and an hour was occupied in breaking the vestry-room open. If they had known she had not been buried in her jewels, they would not have gone to the church.



THE NORTHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.



SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

We detailed the plot of this comic novelty in our Journal of last week. Our Illustration represents the wedding fête at the *auberge*: Robert and Bertrand are seated at the table on the left; the villagers are grouped about the scene—a pleasing rustic composition—and the artistes in the centre are Mlle. Polin and M. Gasperi.

ANAÏDE CASTELLAN.

Madame Anaïde Castellan was born in the Lyonese, in the south of France. Like most persons who have afterwards attained great pre-eminence in any particular branch of art, she exhibited the bent of her mind at a very early age, and showed remarkable dispositions for music. When but eight years old, she was placed by her parents under the tuition of the celebrated Madame Damoreau-Cinti, the finest vocalist of her times; and under such a mistress, her musical capabilities rapidly developed themselves day by day. She afterwards became a pupil of the celebrated Bordogni, the most fashionable of all professors of lyrical art, and in 1837 obtained the prize of the Conservatoire, at Paris. In the autumn of 1838 (she was then 16 years of age) she made her *début* on the operatic stage at Varise, in Italy. The remarkable compass and sweetness of voice, and the dramatic intelligence displayed by so young a singer, soon won for her golden opinions. She performed at Turin in the ensuing Carnival; in the spring, at the San Benedetto, at Venice. After visiting France for her private affairs, she again returned to Italy, and performed at the opening of the Teatro Nuovo, at Florence, a musical solemnity, which took place in the spring of the following year. In the autumn she sang at Rome, and in the ensuing Carnival came out at Milan. About this time occurred her marriage with Signor Castellan Giampetro, a tenor singer, and shortly after she took her departure with him for America. Our *artiste* remained for a short time at the Havannah, where she sang at a few private concerts. Mexico was the city next honoured with her presence, where, by a singular coincidence, Fornasari, the celebrated *basso*, appeared with her. In the splendid capital of the New World, Madame Castellan appeared as another European conqueror, and one to whom the descendants of Montezuma's valiant Caceques yielded unresistingly. Here—where she was joined to one of the brightest stars of her Majesty's Theatre, Fornasari—she remained two years, the *éclat* of a style of beauty so unusual in that climate, and the *prestige* of her graceful and winning manners enhancing the universal admiration which her genius excited.

Madame Castellan then proceeded to New Orleans, where her success was brilliant; but these triumphs, in cities unused to the higher degree of refinement in art, might have been attributed perhaps as much to their rare opportunities of criticism on musical genius, as to her superior merit; it was, therefore, left to the good citizens of New York to warm us of the rare degree of excellence that had been wasting its sweetness in the wilds of America. The worthy Quakers, on ordinary occasions so matter-of-fact and calculating, and so averse to recreation, are, nevertheless, occasionally susceptible of a degree of enthusiasm approaching to frenzy, and which strangely disorders their habitual composure. Of this many a fair denizen of the Old World has had experience; but all former triumphs were thrown into the shade by the excitement produced by the arrival of Madame Castellan. The first concert given by her at the Apollo Hall was filled by the most fashionable audience. The other performers, amongst whom were Signor Paggi, a famous and all-admired performer on the oboe, and Signor Giampetro, were totally eclipsed in the intense interest excited by the thrilling notes of the fair Frenchwoman. She took her audience by storm, and the next night of her performance, given in another concert room—the largest of the kind in New York—the immense building was crowded to the roof. Not only all the *dilettanti* New York can boast, but sober men of business and learned divines might be seen partaking in the general *furor*. From 2500 to 3000 persons were said to be present, and we learn from the journals of New York of that period that the name of Malibran, the queen of song, was whispered on every side. This speaks sufficiently for her success.

On leaving New York, Madame Castellan proceeded to Philadelphia, and afterwards to Saratoga; on her way to the latter town, when passing



SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF ROBERT AND BERTRAND, AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Montreal, whose enthusiasm was only increased by their wrath. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were successively the scenes of her triumphs. About the 20th of December, 1843, Madame Castellan returned to New York, where she appeared in conjunction with her former instructress, Madame Damoreau-Cinti. These two "stars," as may be imagined, electrified the American audience—they were soon destined to lose the object of so much homage.



MADAME CASTELLAN.

Madame Castellan returned shortly after to France, where she sustained the reputation that had preceded her across the Atlantic. She sang successively at numerous concerts, both public and private, and enjoyed high favour in the musical world. In the spring of 1844 she was induced to come over to England; she appeared at the Philharmonic Society, as our readers will remember. She had the honour of singing before her Majesty, and at the Ancient Concerts. Her reputation as a concert-singer was here established without a doubt; but the dramatic genius which this artist possesses in so high a degree, had hitherto been kept in the back ground.

Baron de Brunow, the lynx-eyed representative of the great Czar, a nobleman who has a perception and a tact for art, equal to that which has made him the most celebrated diplomatist of the age, soon discerned the latent dramatic genius of the fair songstress, and engaged her for St. Petersburg, at the very moment when Mr. Lumley, an equally wary judge, had fixed on her as a future star of her Majesty's Theatre. At St. Petersburg, plaudits and flowers, gold and diamonds, were showered on the gifted Frenchwoman; but it was only on her appearance in London that she was considered and stamped as a *prima donna* of the highest pretensions.

Madame Castellan is rather under than above the middle height; her features are small; she has expressive eyes, dark hair, and an extremely fair and delicate complexion; her motions and attitudes are graceful, and her manner singularly natural and unaffected. Her voice has an immense range, her every motion is dramatic, and her notes are imbued with a feeling and energy that transport the hearer's thoughts far above the limits of what the mere vocal register can effect.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Longchamps has passed, but the triumphs of *La Mode*, to which this day has for so long a time been dedicated, were retarded by the unpropitious weather. Few of the *élégantes* who ventured forth that day dared to display all the resources of the costume which had for so long a time beforehand occupied her thoughts; but since then, the weather has become brighter and warmer, and the graceful novelties intended for exhibition then have come forth, one by one, like butterflies in the sunshine.

Nothing can be more graceful than the present promenade costume. The rich and soft cashmere shawl, so peculiarly fitted to the *demi-saison* alone gives a peculiar character of elegance and distinction to the toilette. The variability of the weather at present renders this the only style of covering which can with safety be adopted. Scarfs of Indian cashmere are much worn; many of them might be seen at Longchamps, as also those in one colour and wadded, which are much in

vogue for young ladies; whilst, however, the dresses and shawls worn on this occasion were adapted to the inclemency of the season, the fair wearers compensated for this hard necessity in adopting bonnets of the lightest colours and materials. Several crape bonnets even might be seen trimmed with flowers or ribbon. Fancy straws were universally worn, trimmed with flowers, strawberry or chestnut leaves, or simply with ribbon, usually in five gradual shades of colour. Chip bonnets now begin to be worn, and yield to none in their simple elegance. One of these bonnets, trimmed with five shades of straw-coloured ribbon, and ornamented by a bird of Paradise, or a fancy straw bonnet, with insertions of black lace, trimmed with black velvet and dark auriculas, is most appropriate for the carriage drive or the morning visit. Veils and voilettes are universally worn in white tulle or coloured crepe lisse.

The spirit of invention and contrivance is extended even into the department of fashion, and machinery is now applied to bonnets. One is now made in Paris, which, by the aid of an elastic spring, can be packed up in the smallest possible compass, and when taken out resumes its original form and *fraîcheur*.

The French, the most impressionable of all nations, show the "ruling passion" of the moment even in their dress. The *Coiffure à la Victime*, in the Reign of Terror, may still be remembered. A very different feeling now reigns uppermost with the Parisians. It is their admiration for Eugene Sue, whose romances, so full of exaggeration and false sentiments, produce from mere morbid love of excitement such a golden harvest to himself and the journals for whom he writes. Mlle. de Cardoville, the red-haired heroine of the "Juif Errant," gives her name to every possible form of costume, while the prevailing colour, *roux*, is in compliment to her styled *Couleur Cardoville*. The mantelets to which this title has been given are in the shape of a scarf, but drawn in on the fore-arm and shoulders, and trimmed with fringe or lace. Silks, shaded, shot, and striped, are still in vogue for the morning costume. Many in dark colours

may still be seen. They are made high and quite tight, the long sleeves open a little way up from the wrist, and sous-manches of lace. Narrow velvet Brandebourgs on the body and front of the dress, confined by a button at each side, or rows of fringe crossing over the front of the dress from the top to the bottom, are much worn as trimmings. The evening costume for young ladies is most frequently in white; the fashion of light tulle dresses, with double skirts, continues, and will continue to prevail; nothing can be so graceful or so becoming to every figure and complexion. The principal change in the form of these dresses is the quantity of ribbon employed in trimming; the tunics of the dress are always bordered by five or six rows of narrow ribbon, and the berthes ornamented in the same manner; sometimes one row only of broad ribbon is employed. Flowers are much worn; and here we must censure the mixture of flowers and jewels in profusion, which now occasionally adorn the dress and coiffure of a first-rate *élégante*, and have a heavy and gaudy effect. A far prettier trimming for a ball dress is a garland of green leaves. These are much worn also on the hair. Toupes of roses at each side of the head, connected by a narrow wreath of green leaves, are much worn. A charming costume de bal is composed of a tulle dress or muslin dress, the skirt edged by a broad ribbon, the body and sleeves rather full. Over this is a dress of light coloured poul de soie; the skirt descends half way below the knees; it is open at each side, up the front of the corsage, and at the sleeves, the bows of ribbon connecting each opening, and the white dress appearing beneath. The effect of this toilette is peculiarly elegant. Evening dresses are often made with two skirts, the under one being trimmed with bouffans of the same material. Toques and Petits Bords are much worn, but lappets of lace enjoy surpassing vogue, and are trimmed with tufts of roses.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

(Abridged from "Berger's Ladies' Gazette of Fashion.")

The spring fashions have already appeared, and are of unusual beauty and elegance. We never recollect such a brilliant display of novelties of every description as our present number contains (says the "Ladies' Gazette of Fashion"); indeed, many of the most beautiful and striking novelties have been obtained from exclusive sources, and cannot, therefore, appear in any other work. But to our notes, commencing with chapeaux and capotes, which still continue small, the latter are made close, the former moderately open. The capote form retains its vogue for the promenade. The favourite materials are satins of white, light green, blue, and oiseau, Italian, rice and fancy straws, and poul de soie, both plain and shot. We have seen some very pretty capotes of lilac, poul de soie shot with white, and trimmed with two tufts of heliotropes, divided by a band of ribbon, which descends to form the brides. The same style of trimming is adopted for white



FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

crape capotes, the flowers, Parma violets, the ribbon shaded white and violet. Satin capotes are trimmed with a veil of point de Angletorre, placed under the brim, and descending on violette on each side. Rice and fancy straw chapeaux are made very small shapes, rounded on the cheeks, and standing out from the nape of the neck. They are trimmed with knotted ribbons of three different shades of the same colour, terminated by knots formed of small coques put close together. Flowers will be in vogue for rice straw and poul de soie chapeaux, also feathers. Straw and silk will be most in favour for the promenade. Light green, lilac, and pink, will be the most fashionable colours.

WALKING DRESSES will principally be made of pekings, poul de soie, gros de



FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

through Ballston, the beaux of that celebrated spa were drawn up in a body to meet her, and her appearance was welcomed by showers of bouquets and flowers. From Saratoga she proceeded to Quebec, and thence to Montreal. Her concert at this place was, as usual, crowded, and her performance the subject of tumultuous applause; the editor of a journal in this city, inflamed with jealousy on behalf of a lady named Mrs. Gibbs, who had had the misfortune to perform the same night, made a violent attack upon our *artiste*. The consequence was a general explosion of indignation upon the unfortunate editor, not only from the journalists, but from all the inhabitants of



Naples, and plain, shot and figured taffetas. Plain silks will be more in vogue than they have been for some seasons. The figured silks, particularly the pinks, are all of new patterns, and are very pretty. Muslin will also be much in vogue, and will be superbly embroidered. A singular alteration has taken place in the forms of all robes made of rich materials. They are gored in such a manner as to sit close round the waist without any fullness, increasing in width as they descend, so that they are excessively wide at the bottom. If the skirt is of great width, it may be cut bias as cardinals usually are.

SCARFS, MANTELETTS, &c., will again be in vogue. We have seen several of Cashmere and Barege, in new patterns, and also of Muslin, beautifully embroidered, trimmed with lace, and lined with silk. Also several mantelets of poul de sole of light colours, principally green, or green and white shot; some are bordered with a new fancy trimming, passementerie zephyr; others with lace.

COLOURS.—The new Spring colours will be emerald, pea, and apple-green; several light shades of blue, cherry colour, and some shades of pink, red, and grey, lilac, drab, oiseau, and some new shades of yellow and fawn colour.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to this market, during the present week, have been extensive, the supply of that grain on offer to-day, left over from Monday and Wednesday, was rather extensive. Selected parcels were again firm, and obtained late figures in the few sales concluded. In bonded corn, we heard of no transactions. Barley and malt were in limited supply and heavy request, at previous currencies. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were extremely dull, yet we can notice no alteration in the quotations.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3000; barley, 3500; oats, 5000 quarters. Irish: wheat, 1000; barley, 4000 quarters; malt, 2000 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1000; barley, 4000 quarters; malt, 2000 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 47s; ditto, white, 45s to 47s; grinding barley, 37s to 39s; ditto, malt, 35s to 37s; tilling, 26s to 30s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 35s to 37s; brown ditto, 36s to 38s; Kingston and Warr, 35s to 37s; Chevalier, 35s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 32s to 34s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 33s to 35s; grey peas, 34s to 35s; mangel, 35s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s; boliers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town made flour, 42s to 44s; Suffolk, Stockton, and Yorkshire, 33s to 35s, per 28 lb. Foreign.—Fine wheat, —s to —s; ditto, red, 38s to 40s; white, 39s to 41s. In Bond.—Barley, 35s to 37s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 26s; peas, 32s to 34s, per quarter. Flour, American, 19s to 21s; Baltic, 18s to 20s, per barrel.

Seed Market.—Notwithstanding the present advanced period of the year, very little business is doing in seeds, the quotations of which rule about stationary. The imports of foreign clover seed, and tares, are large.

The following are the present rates:—Lined English, sowing, 52s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa —s to —s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Cornard, 12s to 15s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, —s to —s; white ditto, 10s to 13s. Tares, 6s to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s, per last of 10 quarters. Lined English Rapeseed, 41s to 42s 6d, per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 46s to 47s, per ton. Canary, 42s to 48s, per bushel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 45s 10d; barley, 32s 4d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 34s 10d; peas, 34s 4d.

5s Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 3d; barley, 32s 3d; oats, 21s 6d; rye, 30s 9d; beans, 34s 9d; peas, 35s 4d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 8s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Butter.—In the private contract market very little business has been doing, and prices have been with difficulty supported. On Tuesday, 10,536 packages were offered at auction; but only 1450, including 900 packages of souching, found buyers.

Sugar.—The imports of sugar, from all quarters, continue on a most extensive scale. Dealers have, therefore, purchased with caution; yet fine colony parcels have been held firmly, at full prices.

Coffee.—A very limited business has been doing in all descriptions of coffee this week, yet prices may be considered about stationary.

Oil.—Lined oil is in fair request, at 25s to 26s 6d. Most other kinds of oil move off slowly, at late rates.

Provisions.—Some very large quantities of Irish butter have come to hand this week, yet a fair business is doing in it, at full prices. Foreign butter is heavy, at a decline of 1s per cwt. The best qualities of bacon are in good request. In other kinds we have but few sales to report. The contracts for forward delivery are numerous at 42s to 46s per cwt. Most other kinds of provisions are in sluggish request, at last week's quotations.

Fallow.—This market still continues much depressed, both as respects price and demand. It appears quite evident that prices must further recede. Those for the autumn are 38s 6d to 38s 9d. Town fallow, 38s to 39s 6d, net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Corse meadow hay, £2 10s to £4 10s; useful do, £4 12s to £5 4s; fine upland do, £5 5s to £5 10s; clover hay, £4 10s to £6; oat straw, £1 10s to £2; wheat straw, £2 to £2 2s per load.

Potatoes.—The best qualities of potatoes are in fair request, at 60s to 80s per ton; but all other kinds are a mere drug.

Hops (Friday).—For the best parcels of hops we have a slight improvement in the demand, and the prices are steadily supported. In all other kinds of hops, the business doing is only to a limited extent. The market is the rates ruling to-day. New Sussex, 47s to 48s; ditto, choice, £8 18s; Kent, 47s to 48s; superline East and Mid Kents, 49s to 42s 18s; and yearlings, 47s to 48s 10s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Carr's Hartley, 16s; Chester Main, 15s 6d; Holywell Main, 16s 6d; New Tanfield, 16s 6d; Old Redhugh, 14s; Lambton, 15s; Stewart's, 15s per ton.

Swine (Friday).—Although we had only a moderate supply of beasts on sale this morning, the time of year considered, the beef trade was exceedingly dull, at b-y Monday's quotations. There were in the market 35 oxen and cows from Holland, and 90 Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were again limited. Prime old Downs sold steadily, other kinds of sheep slowly, at about stationary prices. From the Isle of Wight no lambs came fresh to hand. On the whole, the lamb trade was steady, at full currencies. There was very little inquiry for veal, and prices were not supported. The pork trade was heavy, at late rates. Milch cows sold heavily, at from £16 to £19 each.

Per Sib, to sink the offals.—Cattle and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large cow, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; muddling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime do, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; real 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

Per Sib, to sink the offals.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; muddling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large cow, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; muddling ditto, 3s 10d to 3s 2d; prime do, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; real 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d.

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NELSON'S MEDAL, DISTRIBUTED AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL, ON WEDNESDAY.

## PRESENTATION OF "NELSON MEDALS."

It will be in the recollection of our readers that a subscription was raised for the purpose of giving a dinner to those men who fought under the immortal Nelson, at Copenhagen, Cape St. Vincent, Tenerife, the Nile, and Trafalgar, at the opening of the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar-square. The committee, however, at the earnest solicitations of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, decided that it would be far the better to abandon the original idea, and, in lieu thereof, present to each of the sharers of Nelson's great victories a Medal, together with a pecuniary gratuity. This interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, in the Painted-hall, Greenwich Hospital; and next week, we shall present to our readers a spirited representation of the impressive scene. At present, we annex a representation of the Medal received by each man. It bears the bust of Nelson, surrounded by his immortal signal, "England expects every man will do his duty;" and on the reverse an exact representation of the Nelson Testimonial, Trafalgar-square, 31st October, 1844. In addition to the Medal, each man received the sum of ten shillings. At half-past twelve, the boys marched off to their dinner; and the ceremony of distributing the medals, &c., terminated at about three o'clock.

## MUSIC.

## PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The first of the series for the season took place on Monday evening last. The following was the programme:—

## PART I.

Sinfonia in D. No. 7 .. .. .	Haydn
Song—"The Quail," Miss Rainforth .. .. .	Beethoven
Concerto—Pianoforte, Madame Oury, op. 37 .. .. .	Beethoven
Rec—"Ecco il punto," and Aria, "Non più di fiori," Madame Albertazzi; Corno di Bassetto Obligato, Mr. Williams .. .. .	Mozart
Overture—Les Deux Journées .. .. .	Cherubini

## PART II.

Sinfonia in C minor .. .. .	Beethoven
Aria—"Allentre ti lascio," Signor F. Lablache .. .. .	Mozart
Concerto—Violin, in D, M. Sinton .. .. .	Spohr
Terzetto—"Soave conforto," Miss Rainforth, Madame Albertazzi, and Signor F. Lablache .. .. .	Rossini
Overture—La Chasse de Jeune Henri .. .. .	Mehul

From this selection it is quite clear that a desire to produce novelty did not in the slightest degree influence the directors when they were drawing up the bill of fare, which does not contain an item that has not been done to death these twenty years. Moreover, never has there been a more tame or ineffective performance. The Philharmonic Association is one, strictly speaking, for the performance and encouragement of Instrumental Music, although we have heard *de tems en tems* some of the first-rate vocal artists of the day at its concerts: still, it is essentially, as we have already said, an Instrumental Society, and as such we will consider it on the present occasion, observing merely of the singing that it was little beyond mediocrity. Whether it was the vivid recollection of Mendelssohn's poetical enthusiasm last season, with which he infused a soul into the orchestra which it never possessed before, or that wielding the baton in direction of a mighty symphony is not exactly in Sir Henry Bishop's line, we will not presume to say—but, certes, never did we hear the symphonies and overtures go more languidly. Haydn, perhaps, may bear to be given with stately dignity and grace—but the

impetuous Beethoven must not be reined in too tightly—the last movement of the glorious C minor symphony was quite spoiled. We could not but pity poor Loder—accustomed as he has been to *server*, or press the time, all his efforts proved ineffectual, for the Conductor hung upon his energies like a dead weight. We never heard the symphony with less relish. It is to be hoped that the Directors will make some better provision for the next concert, and not keep back all the good things to the close of the series. We must not omit to observe that M<sup>me</sup>. Oury played Beethoven's Concerto in the most admirable manner—her touch is at once brilliant and expressive. M. Sinton, in Spohr's Concerto for the Violin, appeared to be much improved since last we heard him: his style is more delicate and chaste, and his beautiful tone, if possible, improved. The room was very fully attended.

## ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The first concert of the season took place on Wednesday evening, under the direction of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The following was the programme:—

## PART I.

Overture (Occasional) .. .. .	Handel
Selection from a Te Deum .. .. .	Sarti
Rec—"My Cup is full (Joshua) .. .. .	Handel
Aria—"Shall I in Mamre's (Joshua) .. .. .	Handel
Chorus—"For unto us" (Messiah) .. .. .	Handel
Rec—"E la madre fra tanto" (Passione) .. .. .	Paisiello
Aria—"Potea qui planto" (Passione) .. .. .	Paisiello
Motette (MS.) "Si iniquitatis" .. .. .	Cherubini
Rec—"O let eternal honours" (Judas Maccabeus) .. .. .	Handel
Air—"From mighty kings" (Judas Maccabeus) .. .. .	Handel
Graduale—"Hora, dies, et vita fugit" .. .. .	Seyffred
Rec—"Relieve thy Champion" (Samson) .. .. .	Handel
Air—"Return, O God of Hosts" (Samson) .. .. .	Handel
Quartet—"How bless'd the Dead" .. .. .	Weigl
Chorus—"Hallelujah" (Messiah) .. .. .	Handel

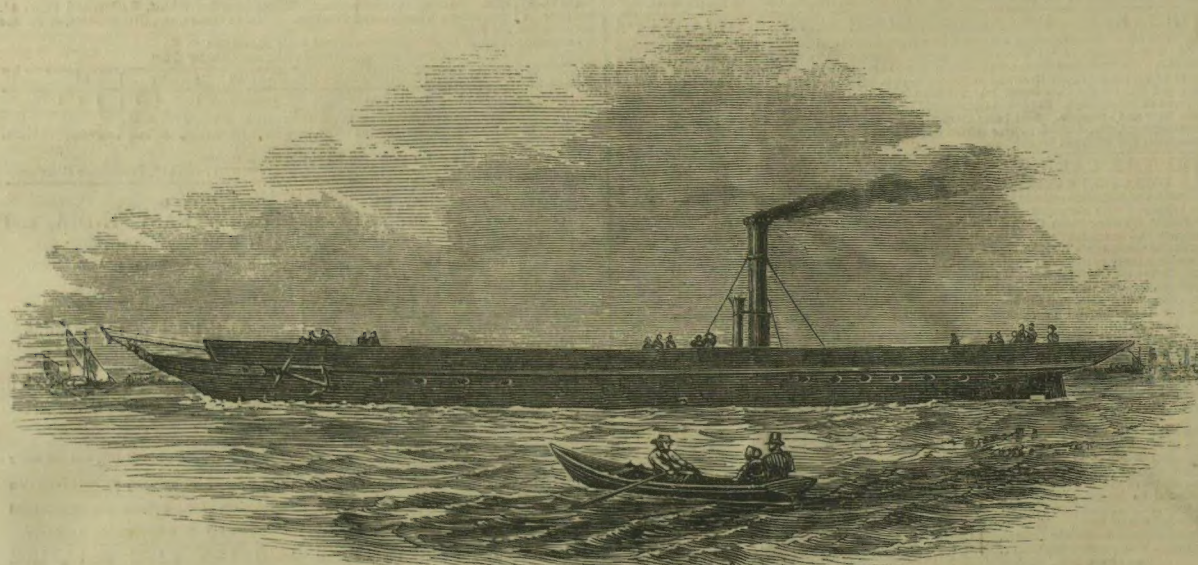
## PART II.

Grand March from "Alcides" .. .. .	Handel
Quartet and Chorus—"Show me Thy ways" .. .. .	Caldara
Rec—"Eccomi sola" .. .. .	Guglielmi
Preghiera—"Gran Dio" .. .. .	Guglielmi
Glee—"Discord, dire Sister" .. .. .	Webbe
Rec—"Ingrata!" .. .. .	S. Mayer
Duetto—"Per pietà" .. .. .	S. Mayer
Madrigal (Full choir)—"Come away, sweet love" (1604) .. .. .	T. Greaves
Aria—"Parto! ma tu, ben mio" .. .. .	Mozart
Chorus—"Domina, ad adiuvandum" .. .. .	G. Porta

Here was a bill of fare made up by a liberal hand; but even "sweetness" may be too "long drawn out;" the programme contained enough for four concerts. As usual the mighty Handel predominated, and stood like a pyramid amongst the musical sands about him. With the exception of a quaint composition by Seyffred, called a *Graduale*, and Greaves' madrigal, there was no novelty. The next concert will be under the direction of Prince Albert, on which occasion the Ancient Concerts will be rendered more Ancient still by the revival of long-forgotten music to be performed on instruments that have for centuries sunk into desuetude. The viol de gamba, viol d'amour, spinnet, harpsichord, dulcimer, rota, or hurdy-gurdy, are all engaged for the occasion.

## HER MAJESTY'S RIVER STEAMER, "FAIRY."

This new iron steamer, intended as a yacht for the use of her Majesty, has been built by Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, of Blackwall; and the engines have been constructed by Messrs. Penn and Co., of Greenwich. On Monday and Tuesday she proceeded down the river to test her speed, and we believe she has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of her constructors. It is stated that after 12 trials at the mile laid down



HER MAJESTY'S RIVER STEAMER, "FAIRY."

by Government in Long-reach, her speed was found to be 15 miles per hour, which is the greatest rate a vessel has ever been propelled by a screw. Such a result is highly creditable to the parties abovenamed, and says a good deal in favour of a propelling power, which up to this time has not been much adopted.

[This beautiful little vessel is built of iron in the strongest manner, 145 feet in length, and 21 feet breadth of beam, and 260 tons burthen. The great speed obtained in her has been obtained by a very ingenious adaptation of the double slides to the engines, which render them more eligible than any other description of engines for screw propellers. The engines are two of 64 horse power each, making 48 strokes per minute, and causing, by the aid of the cog-wheel attached to them, 240 revolutions of the screw propeller in the same period of time. The engines are very compact; and, owing to their oscillating movements, only occupy a very small space in the vessel—14 feet by 4 feet 10 inches; and the connecting axle of the screw is entirely under the cabin floor, near the keel of the vessel.]

## NEW MUSIC.

I LOVE THE CHURCH WHEREIN MY FATHER KNELT. A Ballad for the youth of England. The words by G. F. MANDLEY; the music by W. PIGOT. Burns, Portman-street.

A graceful, flowing, and expressive melody—tastefully and artistically harmonized in perfect accordance with the words, which are highly expressive of the devotional tenderness of the subject. The title-page of this interesting song reminds us of one taken from an old missal. The landscape, with distant view of church at top, with nearer one at bottom, the little interiors on the left side, and the illuminated and ornamented frame, altogether constitute it one of the most beautiful things we have seen.

MADRE MIA! Canzonetta, Written and Composed by Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE. J. Alfred Novello.

The words are anything but Tuscan poetry—they are puerile indeed. The music is graceful, but drags somewhat unharmoniously in the second part of the air.

I REMEMBER THY VOICE. Ballad. Written by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Composed by JOHN BLOCKLEY. Leader and Cock. A smooth flowing melody, but not very remarkable for anything.

HANDEL'S SONGS, Newly Arranged, expressly for Amateurs and Private Performance. By WILLIAM HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. Leader and Cock.

"In presenting a new edition of the favourite songs by the above celebrated composer," the publishers state, "they feel some explanation is necessary for adding to the many excellent editions already in existence. They, therefore, beg to state, that from numerous inquiries for the songs in *lower* keys than those in which they were originally written, they have been induced to publish the present edition, which, it is hoped, will be found more generally useful. It may also be observed, that the pitch of the tuning fork in the lifetime of Handel being more than a *semitone lower* than that of the present day, many of these editions are, therefore, nearer the composer's own key than any other yet presented to the public."

This may be all very well, but we are decided enemies to transposition. *Au reste*, the texts and accompaniments are very creditable to Mr. Callcott's taste and musical accuracy, and, no doubt, will afford many a circumscribed voice an opportunity of becoming familiar with many a gem which has been hitherto out of their reach.

FRIENDS AT SEA. Duet. Written by HARCOURT RUSSELL, Esq. Composed by FELICE BLANGINI. Leader and Cock.

The music is pretty, but we confess ourselves to be quite at sea with the words. What is the meaning of the following couplet?

"May those now sailing o'er the wild and stormy deep  
Smoothly on their course with fav'ring wind still sweep!"

CHAMBER TRIOS. "BLESSINGS ON OUR ABSENT FRIENDS." Composed by F. ROMER. Leader and Cock.

The general effect of this trio is good; but we cannot permit the skip in the 2nd bar from the 6-4 on E to C minor—inversions should never be left but for their own fundamentals. This fault occurs frequently throughout.

VOCAL GEMS OF GERMANY. No. 5. Edited by WILLIAM HUTCHINS CALLCOTT. This number contains one of the most divine melodies composed by the too early lost Himmel; it has been nicely arranged by Mr. Callcott, but we could have wished that the metre of the original words had been preserved in the translation. The substitution of a monosyllable for a dissyllable frequently mars the whole effect.

## CHESS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"B." Regent's Park.—The mate cannot be given in less than four moves.

"C. E. L." Louth.—Your friend's objection was unjustifiable, as you might have found by referring to the laws of chess.

"A Banker's Clerk."—The St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square.

"J. R. H." Winchcomb.—We have already received nearly one hundred letters on the subject of problem 62, and are compelled to decline all further communications concerning it. The problem in question must have cost the ingenious constructor many days of care and attention, and it is absurd to suppose that the obvious mode of prolonging the mate suggested by our correspondents should have escaped him. Those enthusiastic amateurs who are still dissatisfied should write to the author himself, Herr Andersen, Breslau. We are at direct issue with "J. R. H." as to the merits of game No. 5. His solution of M. Calce's problem is unsound; it is impossible to effect mate in less than the stipulated number of moves.

"R. F." Clonmel.—We have not time just now to play over the long games sent.

"Scacchi." Glasgow.—A pawn, technically speaking, is not a piece. Your solution is incorrect: mate cannot be given in fewer than five moves.

"H. S."—You can obtain the whole of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" from its commencement. Apply to Hastings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"Pedona." Skibbereen.—There is no stamped edition of the periodical mentioned. Order it of any bookseller in your neighbourhood.

"C. G. S." Wolverhampton.—The new pamphlet, "A History of the Match of Chess between M<sup>rs</sup>. Staunton and St. Amant," may be got at 13, Carey-street, price 1s.

"S. R. C."—The paper containing No. 56 is not at hand: we will look to it by next week.

"Tyro." Exeter.—The King cannot go into check, consequently he cannot take the Rook which is guarded by the Kt.

"Rustic." Fenny Stratford.—The majority were played at Goode's Divan, on Ludgate-hill. The dates were not recorded.

"C. R. L.'s" problem received with thanks.

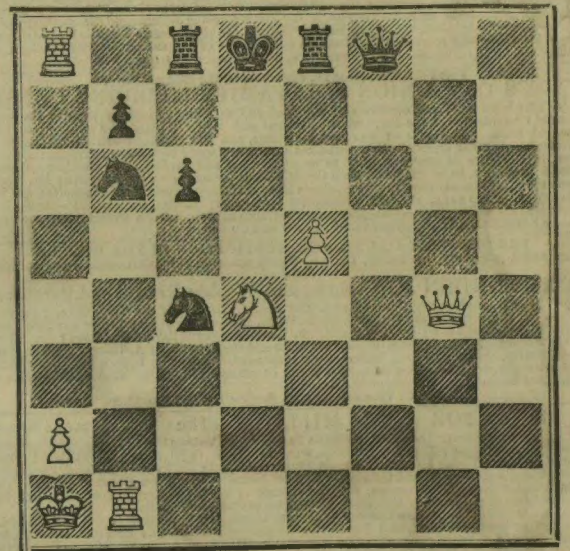
## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 66.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q's sq (ch)	K to his 5th or *
2. R to Q's 4th (ch)	K takes R
3. B to Q B's 6th	Moves as he can
4. Q B P mates	
2. R takes R (ch)	* R interposes
&c. &c.	K takes R

## PROBLEM No. 67.

By J. FRASER, Esq., of Liverpool.

White to play and mate in four moves.



## WHITE.

## GAME No. 7.

Game played between Mr. Lewis and an Amateur; Mr. L. giving his Queen's Rook.—(Remove White's Q's Rook from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. L.)	BLACK. (Mr. —)	WHITE. (Mr. L.)	BLACK. (Mr. —)
1. K P two	K P two	9. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	10. K B takes P (ch)	K to his 2nd*
3. K B to Q B fourth	K B to Q B 4th	11. Q to her Kt 3rd	K B to Q B 4th
4. Q Kt P two	K B takes Q Kt P	12. K R to Q sq	Q to K B sq
5. Q B P one	K B to Q R 4th	13. K B takes Kt	K R takes Bt
6. Castles	K B to Q Kt 3rd	14. Q B to Kt 5th	K to his sq
7. P two	Q P one	15. R to Q's 6th	Checkmate.
8. P takes P	Q Kt takes P		

\* If he took the B, he would obviously lose his Queen.

† This is to prevent the Q B checking at R 3rd, but it is a very feeble move. ‡ He should have taken the K B P with his Q (ch), and then have played Q B to K R 6th.

MARRIAGE OF MR. WARD.—Mr. Ward, about whom so much has been said lately in consequence of the proceedings at Oxford, was married on Monday, at St. John's church, Paddington, to Miss Frances Mary Wingfield, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Wingfield, D.D., Prebendary of Worcester.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.—We are happy to learn that a subscription (open to the public) has been entered into at King's College, for the purpose of testifying respect to the memory of this distinguished philosopher. The funds raised it is proposed to apply to the execution of a bust of the late Professor, and the foundation of a chemical scholarship, in connection with the College. The President of the Royal Society, with other eminent and scientific friends of the deceased, have formed a committee to carry these objects into effect.

CABINET COUNCILS.—Two Cabinet Councils have been held during the week, a fact which indicates that the Ministry have important topics to discuss. We have reason to believe that the recent message of President Polk has occupied a good deal of the attention of the Cabinet.

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